

Mayor
John K. Handeland

City Manager
Glen Steckman

Deputy City Clerk
vacant



Nome Planning Commission
Kenneth Hughes III, Chair
Mathew Michels
Sara Lizak
John Odden
Gregory Smith
Carol Piscoya
Colleen Deighton

**NOME PLANNING COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
TUESDAY, APRIL 06, 2021 at 7:00 PM
COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN CITY HALL**

102 Division St. ▪ P.O. Box 281 ▪ Nome, Alaska 99762 ▪ Phone (907) 443-6663 ▪ Fax (907) 443-5345

ROLL CALL

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- [A.](#) February 2, 2021 Nome Planning Commission Regular Meeting Minutes,

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- [B.](#) March 2, 2021 Nome Planning Commission Regular Meeting Minutes,

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

- [A.](#) Historic Preservation Plan for Nome Alaska,

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COMMUNICATIONS

- [A.](#) Letter of March 25, 2021 from AK DOT&PF re: Nome Center Creek Road Rehabilitation,

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CITIZENS' COMMENTS

NEW BUSINESS

- [A.](#) Discussion on the Location of a Community Garden,

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- [B.](#) 2020 Building Worksheet Discussion,

PAGE 91

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

STAFF REPORTS

- [A.](#) City Planner's Report,

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- [B.](#) Permit Summaries,

PAGE 96

COMMISSIONERS' COMMENTS

SCHEDULE OF NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting is scheduled for Tuesday May 4, 2021.

ADJOURNMENT

**MINUTES
NOME PLANNING COMMISSION
RESCHEDULED REGULAR MEETING
FEBRUARY 2, 2021**

The regular meeting of the Nome Planning Commission was called to order at 7:00PM by Chairman Hughes in Council Chambers of City Hall, located at 102 Division Street.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Sue Steinacher; Kenneth Hughes III; Mathew Michels; Sara Lizak; Carol Piscoya; John Odden; Gregory Smith.

Members Absent:

Also Present: Glenn Steckman, City Manager; Christine Piscoya, Deputy City Clerk; Eileen Bechtol, City Planner.

In the audience:

OATH OF OFFICE

A. Deputy City Clerk Piscoya gave the Oath of Office for Colleen Deighton.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Chairman Hughes asked if there were any changes to the agenda.

A motion was made by C. Michels and seconded by C. Odden to approve the agenda.

At the roll call:

Aye: Hughes; Michels; Lizak; Piscoya; Odden; Smith; Steinacher.

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

A. Historic Preservation Commission Activities.

- City Planner Bechtol mentioned Gary Gillette was sent some information and should be able to meet the March deadline for any HPC activities.

COMMUNICATIONS

A. Email from Lindsay Johnson re: NWATP Virtual Open House.

- Chairman Hughes stated are corrections to be made with the Draft Plan and has submitted his comments to the State. He suggested that if other commissioners have time to suggest their comments as well.
- B. Application for FEMA Recertification.

CITIZENS' COMMENTS

A. Charlie Lean commented his suggestion for changes on the NWATP plan and its lack of mentioning of the Port of Nome new port plan, along with the old railroad system, and also potential new projects like a road to Graphite One are not all listed in that plan.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A. Comprehensive Plan 2030.
- City Planner Bechtol stated she had updated the survey changes and will move forward with finalizing the survey to get it out in the next couple months.

COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS

- 1) Commissioner Michels stated the commissioner's comments can come after the staff reports, glad we are moving forward on the Comprehensive plan and welcome Commissioner Deighton.
- 2) Commissioner Lizak welcome Commissioner Deighton, thanked city staff and is glad the Comprehensive Plan is moving forward.
- 3) Commissioner Piscoya welcome Commissioner Deighton but sad to see past Commissioner Steinacher go and glad that we can finally meet as a whole commission with everyone present.
- 4) Commissioner Odden welcomed Commissioner Deighton and glad that the meetings are happening.
- 5) Commissioner Smith welcome Commissioner Deighton and also echoed everyone else gratitude of the Comprehensive plan moving along.
- 6) Commissioner Deighton thanked everyone for the welcome and looks forward to being a part of the commission.
- 7) Chairman Hughes welcome Commissioner Deighton and encouraged everyone to submit a comment to the NWATP plan. C. Hughes mentioned there was a meeting about relocation of the ice rink with the city and hopes that it makes a smooth transition for all parties.

STAFF REPORTS

- A. City Manager's Report.
- B. Deputy City Clerk Permit List.

SCHEDULE OF NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, March 2, 2021 with a meeting at 7PM.

ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by C. Michels and seconded by C. Smith that the meeting be adjourned.

Hearing no objections, the Nome Planning Commission adjourned at 9:09PM

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 6th day of April, 2021.

KENNETH HUGHES III
Chairman

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND
City Clerk

Mayor
John K. Handeland

City Manager
Glen Steckman

Deputy City Clerk
vacant



Nome Planning Commission Item B.
Kenneth Hughes III, Chair
Mathew Michels
Sara Lizak
John Odden
Gregory Smith
Carol Piscoya
Colleen Deighton

**NOME PLANNING COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
TUESDAY, MARCH 02, 2021 at 7:00 PM
COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN CITY HALL**

102 Division St. • P.O. Box 281 • Nome, Alaska 99762 • Phone (907) 443-6663 • Fax (907) 443-5345

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Colleen Deighton; Kenneth Hughes III; Mathew Michels; Sara Lizak; Carol Piscoya; Gregory Smith.

Members Absent: John Odden (excused)

Also Present: Bryant Hammond, City Clerk; Eileen Bechtol, City Planner; David Barron, Building Inspector; Gary Gillette, Contract Historic Preservation Planner

In the audience: James Mason, Nome Nugget; Clark Pearson (telephonic)

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

A motion was made by C. Smith and seconded by C. Lizak to approve the agenda as presented.

At the roll call:

Aye: Hughes; Michels; Lizak; Piscoya; Smith; Deighton

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- A. June 2, 2020 Nome Planning Commission Regular Meeting Minutes.
- B. July 7, 2020 Nome Planning Commission Regular Meeting Minutes.
- C. September 22, 2020 Nome Planning Commission Regular Meeting Minutes.
- D. October 13, 2020 Nome Planning Commission Rescheduled Regular Meeting Minutes.

- E. November 10, 2020 Nome Planning Commission Rescheduled Regular Meeting Minutes.

A motion was made by C. Smith and seconded by C. Michels to approve all sets of minutes.

Discussion:

- The Commission noted typos in the June 2, 2020 and July 7, 2020 minutes.

At the roll call:

Aye: Michels; Lizak; Piscoya; Smith; Deighton; Hughes

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

- A. Memo of February 25, 2021 from City Planner Bechtol to Nome Planning Commission re: Historic Preservation Plan Update.
- Chairman Hughes introduced Gary Gillette, who is contracted for Phase II of the Nome Historic Preservation Plan.
 - Mr. Gillette briefly summarized the plan phases and discussed his work developing goals and objectives, as well as working the outcomes of Phase I into a working document. He introduced different section topics such as the overview, trends, purpose, and specific sectors, such as tourism, that benefit from historic preservation. Mr. Gillette touched on previous efforts by the City of Nome at historic preservation and discussed the benefits of having such a plan. He discussed the national historic register and the benefits of property owners registering historic properties. Mr. Gillette noted the deadline for a first draft was the end of March, with a month-long comment period afterward. He expressed confidence in meeting the deadlines ahead.
 - Chairman Hughes discussed the challenges of follow-through, suggesting that historic preservation should be linked to economic development and tourism to ensure greater buy-in within the community. He thanked Mr. Gillette for his presentation.
 - Commissioner Lizak thanked Mr. Gillette for his work on the plan.

COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Email of February 10, 2021 from State Historian Ringsmuth to Chairman Hughes re: Historic Preservation Fund Grants.
- Chairman Hughes suggested that perhaps when the Historic Preservation Plan was complete, this might be something worth pursuing.

CITIZENS' COMMENTS

None given

NEW BUSINESS

A. Public Hearing for Variance 21-01V - Block 51B Lot 10A.

For the purpose of holding a public hearing, the Nome Planning Commission recessed at 7:38 PM.

Public Hearing:

- Chairman Hughes and Commissioner Piscoya asked for clarification on where the electrical service would come in to the structure.
- Commissioner Michels noted the power poles were across the street on the Ponderosa side.

The Nome Planning Commission came back into session at 7:42 PM.

- Chairman Hughes went through the variance requirements, finding each to be true, as required.

A motion was made by C. Smith and seconded by C. Lizak to approve the variance as requested.

At the roll call:

Aye: Piscoya; Smith; Deighton; Hughes; Michels; Lizak

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

B. O-21-03-01 An Ordinance Amending the Nome Code of Ordinances Chapter 2.10 Acquisition and Disposal of Real Property.

A motion was made by C. Smith and seconded by C. Lizak to accept the ordinance as currently written.

Discussion:

- Chairman Hughes introduced and explained the ordinance.
- The Commission expressed appreciation the ordinance was finally going to the City Council.

At the roll call:

Aye: Smith; Deighton; Hughes; Michels; Lizak; Piscoya

Nay:
Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A. Memo of February 21, 2021 from City Planner Bechtol to Nome Planning Commission re: Comprehensive Plan Survey.
- Commissioner Deighton suggested renaming the survey before putting it out to the public. After discussion the Commission decided the year should be omitted.
 - Planner Bechtol asked for the Planning Commissions final approval before putting the plan out to the public.
 - Commissioner Piscoya asked how the survey would be disseminated.
 - Planner Bechtol said it would be emailed, hard copies would be printed and shared with partners. She noted online would be easiest to tabulate.
 - Commissioner Lizak noted a lot of typos. The commission discussed the wording of several questions in great detail. Manager Steckman noted that he would work with Planner Bechtol on cleaning up the language for greater clarity.

A motion was made by C. Smith and seconded by C. Piscoya to approve the comprehensive plan survey and publish it to the public.

At the roll call:

Aye: Smith; Deighton; Hughes; Michels; Lizak; Piscoya

Nay:

Abstain:

The motion **CARRIED**.

- B. NCO 18.110.010 Matrix of Permitted and Conditional Uses.

STAFF REPORTS

- Building Inspector Barron discussed the building worksheet, upcoming permits, and a current nuisance property. He updated the Commission on the recent foreclosure sale, subsequent cleaning up of one property and upcoming development of another.
- Planner Bechtol discussed the status of the Historic Planning and King Island signage grants. She proposed an open house at Old St. Joe's for the public participation aspects of the grants. She noted the plan would be fleshed out in a memo at the next meeting. Planner Bechtol expected the results of the comp plan survey in May.

COMMISSIONERS' COMMENTS

1. Commissioner Deighton asked that her name replace ex-commissioner Sue Steinacher's.
2. Commissioner Hughes thanked the commission for their pernicious persistence. He opined the survey was a key aspect of eliciting citizens' wishes and hoped the commission could maintain a consistent positive message. He welcomed Colleen and expressed excitement about the historic plan, especially its use in the promotion of tourism in the future, especially concerning telling the stories from the different cultural aspects of Nome.
3. Commissioner Michels congratulated everyone for getting through the 26 page survey again and looked forward to it going to the public. He agreed that Nome was older than 120 years and would like to see the historic plan to incorporate those aspects. Kudos to Dave for sticking around until 9:30 at night with the Commission. He was glad to see the improvements to Zoom and telephonic meeting technology.
4. Commissioner Lizak expressed agreement with Commissioner Michels' statements and expressed appreciation for the new furniture; she thanked city staff for the investment. She expressed hope the City filled its vacant positions soon and thanked them for sticking with it.
5. Commissioner Piscoya agreed with Commissioners Michels and Lizak and was looking forward to reviewing the plan. She requested another abatement tour of the buildings needing issues addressed when the weather got warmer. She expressed concern over the canceling the King Island project. She noted it would be a blemish on the city's record with the granting agency. She noted excitement for getting the plan up and off the ground.
6. Smith appreciated everyone sticking through the process of going through the survey. He also expressed concern at giving the grant back. He commended city staff for sticking with it.

SCHEDULE OF NEXT MEETING

- A. The Next Planning Commission Meeting is Scheduled for Tuesday April 6, 2021.

ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by C. Michels and seconded by C. Deighton to adjourn.

Hearing no objections, the Nome Planning Commission adjourned at 9:30 PM.

APPROVED and **SIGNED** this 6th day of April, 2021.

KENNETH HUGHES III
Chairman

ATTEST:

BRYANT HAMMOND
City Clerk

Eileen R. Bechtol, AICP
P.O. Box 3426
Homer, Alaska 99603

Phone (907) 399-1624
E-mail:
erbechtol@gmail.com

Bechtol Planning & Development

Memorandum

To: Nome Planning Commission (NPC)
Glenn Steckman, City Manager

From: Eileen R. Bechtol, City Planner, AICP

Date: April 6, 2021 NPC Meeting

Subject: Preliminary Draft Historic Preservation Plan

The following preliminary draft Historic Preservation Plan is provided to the NPC for review and comments at the meeting. Architect Gary Gillette will be present at the meeting (zoomed in) to answer any questions.

Please read the draft plan for review on Tuesday, April 6, 2021 at 7 p.m.



Gary H. Gillette, Architect

10734 Horizon Drive

Juneau, Alaska 99801

March 25, 2021

Glenn Steckman, City Manager
City of Nome
P.O. Box 281
Nome, Alaska 99762

Subject: City of Nome Historic Preservation Plan – Phase II
Preliminary Draft Submittal

Dear Mr. Steckman;

I am pleased to submit to you the Preliminary Draft of the Historic Preservation Plan – Phase II for Nome, Alaska. I am confident the plan, once complete and adopted, will serve as a tool for historic preservation efforts by the community.

The Historic Preservation Plan has been developed utilizing public input of Phase I and in accordance with professional standards of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning* produced by the National Park Service.

The document submitted is a draft for the purpose of review and comment by yourself and staff, the Nome Historical Commission, and members of the community. I look forward to receiving comments and questions regarding the draft plan and will address concerns raised to produce a final product.

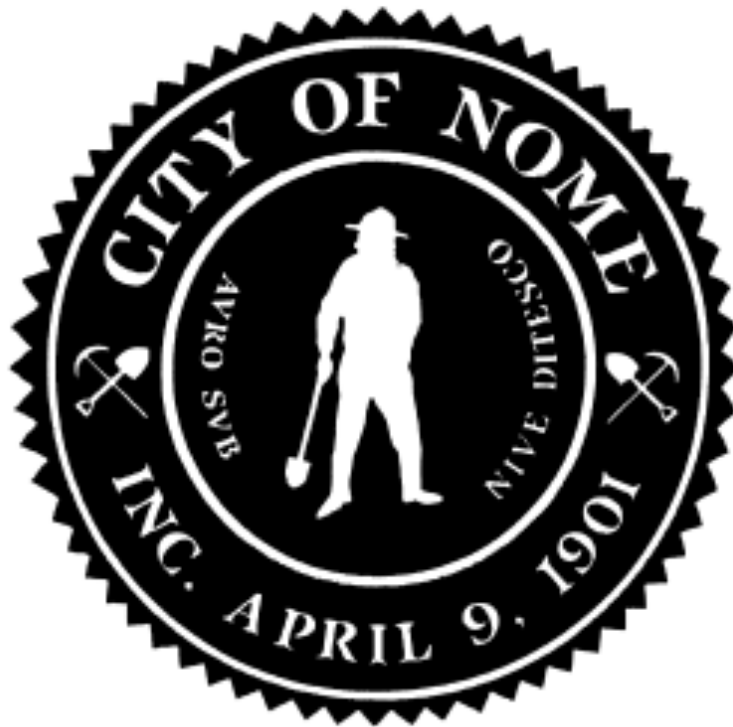
Sincerely;

Gary H. Gillette, Architect

cc: Cheryl Thompson, Executive Assistant to City Manager
Eileen Bechtol, AICP, Planner

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN **for** **NOME, ALASKA**

**PRELIMINARY
DRAFT**



Prepared by
Gary H. Gillette, Architect
For
The City of Nome, Alaska

March 25, 2021

The preparation of this plan has been financed by the City of Nome with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and through the assistance of the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology. Contents and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the State of Alaska, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation.

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

MAYOR

John K. Handeland

COMMON COUNCIL

Jerald Brown

Doug Johnson

Mark Johnson

Adam Martinson

Jennifer Reader

Meghan Sigvanna Topkok

PLANNING and HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Kenneth Hughes III – Chair

Sara Lizak

Mathew Michels

John Odden

Carol Piscoya

Gregory Smith

Colleen Deighton

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

***EX OFFICIO* PROFESSIONALS**

Charlie Lean – Historian

Gary Gillette – Historical Architect

Julie Raymond-Yukoubian - Archaeologist

CITY MANAGER

Glenn Steckman

Cheryl Thompson – Executive Assistant

CITY PLANNER

Eileen Bechtol, AICP

Bechtol Planning and Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Nome was incorporated as an Alaskan first-class city in 1901 - one hundred and twenty years ago. Physical evidence uncovered in 2005 indicates an indigenous settlement within the city boundaries occurred at least two hundred years prior to Nome becoming a city. It is also known that nomadic indigenous people hunted, fished, and gathered in the surrounding areas since time immemorial.

The people; events; stories; customs; and physical remains (sites, buildings, structures, objects) represent the history and legacy of Nome. This history is important for understanding the community's past and guiding its future. This history contributes to the community's unique personality and character thereby adding to the quality of life in this special location between the vast Bering Sea and the upland tundra of northwest Alaska.

Background

Preserving the history and physical remains of a community provides important links to the past. The City of Nome has taken steps toward historic preservation in past actions. The *Nome Comprehensive Plan 2020* was adopted in 2012 to help shape the character of the community and its quality of life. Its mission was to promote new development opportunities while maintaining and enhancing existing elements of the community that make Nome unique and define its heritage and identity. Within the Comprehensive Plan are goals, objectives, and strategies to promote and capitalize on Nome's unique history.

In 1975 the Nome Common Council adopted an ordinance that supported historic preservation. The ordinance set the first steps to be taken, including the identification of historic resources; designation of significant historic resources as historical landmarks; and maintenance of a catalogue of city landmarks.

In 2018 the City of Nome became a Certified Local Government (CLG) as approved by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer. This designation made Nome eligible for certain historic preservation programs and for funding of preservation activities.

The City of Nome applied received a CLG grant in 2018 for Phase I of the development of an historic preservation plan. The grant was specifically to solicit public input for development of the historic preservation plan. A follow-up grant was awarded in 2019 to complete Phase II of the plan's development. The city contracted with Gary H. Gillette, Architect to perform the work.

Purpose

The purpose of the Nome Historic Preservation Plan is to guide efforts for identification, preservation, and protection of valuable historic and cultural resources of the Nome community. The plan is intended to educate the public of the value and importance of Nome's history and influence future development to be sensitive to historic and cultural resources.

The plan states a vision of a future for Nome that celebrates, preserves and shares its unique past. The plan establishes goals and objectives that the community has determined to be important for historic preservation. It defines implementing actions that will serve as a road map for future activities with an eye toward achieving the preservation goals.

Recommendations

The preservation plan identifies a number of recommendations that should be implemented to assure that Nome's past is clearly supported by the community and demonstrates a desire to protect important historic resources. These recommendations include the following:

- Adopt and Implement the Historic Preservation Plan
- Review and Update the Historic Preservation Ordinance (76-10-1)
- Update the Nome Comprehensive Plan
- Periodically Review and Update the Historic Preservation Plan

INTRODUCTION to HISTORIC PRESERVATION

In 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act was adopted by the United States Congress. The National Park Service (NPS) was charged with implementing the programs outlined in the act. NPS describes historic preservation as follows:

“Historic preservation is a conversation with our past about our future. It provides us with opportunities to ask, "What is important in our history?" and "What parts of our past can we preserve for the future?" Through historic preservation, we look at history in different ways, ask different questions of the past, and learn new things about our history and ourselves. Historic preservation is an important way for us to transmit our understanding of the past to future generations.”

“Our nation's history has many facets, and historic preservation helps tell these stories. Sometimes historic preservation involves celebrating events, people, places, and ideas that we are proud of; other times it involves recognizing moments in our history that can be painful or uncomfortable to remember.”

Historic preservation includes the process of identifying, preserving, and protecting sites, districts, buildings, structures, or objects which reflect elements of a community’s cultural, social, economic, political, archaeological or architectural history. This history is important because it links to specific times, places and events that were significant milestones in the past. Revisiting preserved elements of a community’s past provides a sense of place, and maintains continuity between the past and the present.

What is Historic?

The generally accepted threshold of establishing an historic resource is its age of 50 years or greater. The NPS evaluation criteria for listing a resource on the National Register of Historic Places is a good reference for use in the evaluation and determination of the significance of an historic property within the national, state, or local community.

Properties of historic significance possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Historic resources (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) that meet one of the above criteria are considered significant in a community's history and worthy of preservation and are the focus of the Vision, Goals, and Objectives of the Nome Historic Preservation Plan.

Benefits of Historic Preservation

The history of a community contributes to its personality. Preserving this personality through its history, historic properties, and culture gives a community its unique character. Historic preservation provides a link to the roots of the community and its people. It adds to the quality of life making for a more livable community.

Historic preservation is beneficial to the community in many ways:

- Cultural - a community is richer for having the tangible presence of past eras and historic styles. It benefits from traditional languages, customs, rituals, events and other cultural activities.
- Economical - a community benefits from increased property values and tax revenues when historic buildings are protected and made the focal point of revitalization and when the community is attractive to visitors seeking heritage tourism opportunities.

- Social - a community benefits when citizens take pride in its history and culture through mutual concern for the protection of the historic building fabric, sites, and cultural customs and practices.
- Developmental - a community benefits from having a concerted and well-defined planning approach for the protection of historic buildings while accommodating healthy growth.
- Environmental - a community benefits when historic buildings are recycled (restored or rehabilitated) rather than demolished and disposed of in the community landfill.
- Educational - a community benefits through teaching local heritage and the understanding of the past and the resultant cultural respect by its citizens.

Importance of Historic Preservation Planning

Historic preservation efforts can be influenced by national, state, and local factors: social; political; economic; legal; and other influences. These influences can come from private enterprises and/or public agencies. Successful preservation planning recognizes these influences and establishes goals, objectives, standards, and incentives to resolve conflicts between various parties in reaching consensus within the community.

Historic preservation planning is important for the following reasons:

- A. To clearly state goals of preservation in the community.
- B. To inform developers in advance how the community wants to grow and what the community wants to protect.
- C. To assure consistency between various government policies that affect the community's historic resources.
- D. To educate and inform citizens about their heritage and its value to the community.

- E. To create an agenda for preservation activities and a framework to protect historic resources.
- F. To comprehensively address issues relating to tourism, zoning, traffic patterns, development patterns, and design that might adversely affect historic preservation goals.
- G. To encourage economic development through the preservation of historic resources.
- H. To strengthen the political understanding of and support for historic preservation policies.

Activities Affecting Historic Resources

- Tourism: Heritage tourism is a growing sector of the tourism industry. Increased use of a historic resource through tourism development may have detrimental impacts to the property. Care should be taken to control the level of use and impacts to assure the integrity of the property is maintained. The balance between preservation and sharing the resource is critical as protection may be dependent on the economic benefits that tourism brings.
- New Development: As communities grow, pressure arises for new and larger buildings to meet the needs of the overall community and its businesses and its residents. New development in and around historic buildings, districts, sites, and neighborhoods can dilute the overall historic character by compromising the scale and fabric of the area. Additions and remodeling of existing buildings can have a negative impact to the overall character of the district if they are not done in a sensitive manner. Development and adoption of local design guidelines for new development which might negatively impact historic resources is an important tool for preserving the overall character of historic properties. Guidelines need to allow new buildings to reflect their own time but should identify general characteristics that would enhance the historic neighborhood rather than detract from the established architectural character.
- Demolition: Often buildings are demolished to make way for new development. This practice may have major impacts to the character of

historic buildings, districts, sites, and neighborhoods. In many cases blanket demolition is not as cost effective as rehabilitation of the existing buildings.

Communities should investigate offering financial assistance for preservation activities through grants, low interest loans, and tax incentives that would encourage developers to consider renovation rather than demolition of historic properties. Typically, renovation of existing buildings provides economic benefits to the community through increased local labor and materials purchases. In remote communities such as Nome there may be a cost advantage to preserve materials and avoid the cost of shipping in new materials.

- **Maintenance:** Buildings in general, require periodic repair and maintenance. Neglecting maintenance needs of historic buildings may lead to their destruction over time. Maintenance that is delayed often results in being too costly to reverse in later years. Relatively simple tasks such as keeping roofing intact to not allow water intrusion and the inevitable rot that would occur will preserve buildings for the future. Protecting wood elements with paint or preservative treatment will prolong materials.

Unique Events Affecting Historic Resources in Nome

Sometimes unforeseen events can impact the history and historic resources of an area. Nome suffered fire and storm damage that erased much of the historic building fabric of the main downtown area. These events caused new design considerations for roadways and distances between buildings that are significantly different than the original construction practices. The new design standards significantly changed the character of the original community, especially in the downtown business areas.

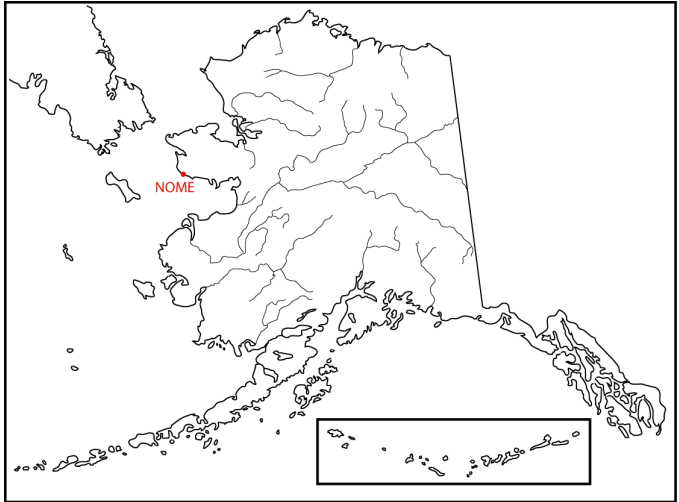
Often, buildings that were spared by the fire or storm events were moved for reuse to sites at different locations. In other cases, such as occurred with the closing of Marks Air Force Base, buildings were moved to recycle or reuse for other purposes. Moving an historic resource from its original location may reduce its historic integrity. While this practice is not preferred in historic preservation efforts, it does serve to preserve important historic resources when other options are not available.

LOCATION and SETTING

Location

The City of Nome is located on the southwestern edge of the Seward Peninsula along the coast of Norton Sound of the Bering Sea. It is approximately 550 miles northwest of Anchorage and 102 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

Nome is a regional hub of commerce, education, transportation, and tribal and federal government services for much of northwest Alaska.

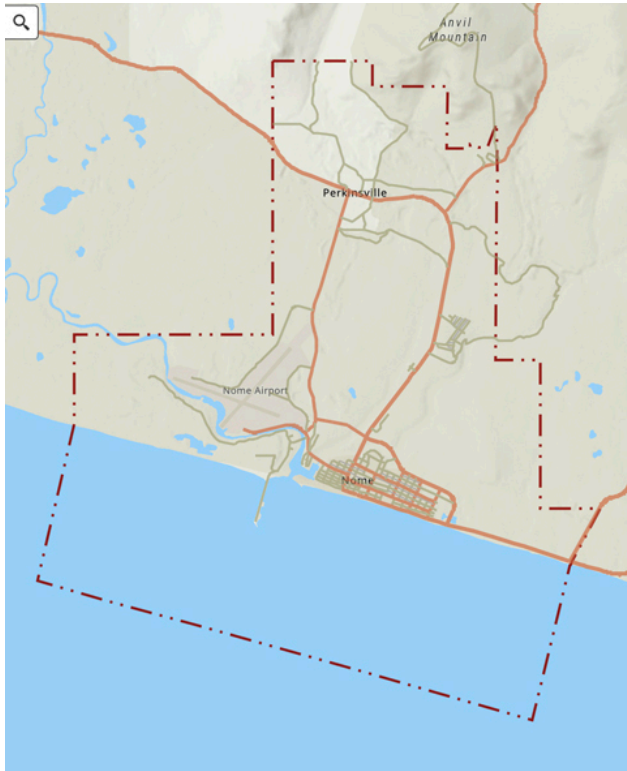


Setting

The Seward Peninsula features rolling hills and flat lowlands cut by meandering streams and containing thousands of lakes and bogs. The area is in the transitional climate zone, receiving about 18 inches of rain and 56 inches of snowfall per year. Average temperatures range from -3 to +65 degrees Fahrenheit. The climate is influenced by both maritime and continental conditions. Maritime conditions dominate in the summer, while in the winter, conditions shift to a mostly continental climate. The area is known for numerous intense storms, particularly during the fall months. Storms usually arrive from the southwest, although intense storms can also come from the south and southeast.

City of Nome

The City of Nome became an Alaskan first-class city on April 9, 1901. The city has a total area of 21.6 square miles, of which 12.5 square miles is land and 9.1 square miles is water. The population of Nome has waned since the peak of early gold rush years. The 1900 census reported a population of 12,488. The 2010 census established the population at 3,598 and in 2018 the population was estimated to be 3,866.



Boundary Map of the City of Nome

Nome's local government is a Mayor/Manager administration. The executive power of the city is vested in the Mayor. The Mayor presides at meetings of the Common Council.

Although the Mayor may take part in the discussion of a matter before the Common Council, the Mayor may not vote except in the case of a tie. The Mayor acts as ceremonial head of the City government, executes official documents on authorization of the Common Council, and is responsible for additional duties and powers prescribed by Alaska law.

The Mayor/Common Council employs a City Manager who serves as the Chief Administrative Officer for the City by providing management and policy direction as established by the Common Council. The City Manager is responsible for the overall supervision and coordination of City operations, which includes managing the multimillion-dollar annual budget for 13 departments, plus capital programs.

The city has a seven-member Planning Commission appointed by the Mayor. The Commission oversees the preparation and implementation of the Comprehensive Plan; land use regulations; coastal management program; platting regulations and serves as the Platting Board; considers and acts on variances and conditional uses; and other duties as prescribed by the Common Council.

The Common Council has adopted legislation that designates the Planning Commission as the official Historic Preservation Commission.

NOME'S HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

Nome has a rich heritage spanning from the earliest indigenous inhabitants to the modern-day community. A tool to understanding a community's history is to organize it into "historic contexts." An historic context is based on historic/cultural themes; geographical areas; and chronological periods.

Contexts describe the significant broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties. As historic resources are identified they should be categorized within the historic contexts that relate to a community's history.

The State of Alaska's Historic Preservation Plan identifies themes and time periods that are useful in setting the appropriate contexts for Nome's historic resources.

Pre-History:

- First Inhabitants, Time Immemorial Prior to Contact (Mid 1700s).

Historic periods:

- Russian America, 1741-1867
- Early American Alaska, 1867-1897
- Gold Rush Era, 1897-1912
- Post Gold Rush, 1912-1939
- WWII and the Cold War Era, 1941-1959
- Statehood, Earthquake, and Oil Era, 1959 to present

Within these state-wide themes and time periods, historic contexts may be identified that are specific to Nome. Information about the occupancy and development of Nome provides a clearer picture of the overall history of the community. Some broad themes span various time periods. The following discussion identifies significant contexts that relate to historic resources identified in Nome.

First Inhabitants

- First Inhabitants, Time Immemorial Prior to Contact (Mid 1700s).

It is believed that the first people came to Alaska around 15,000 years ago across the Bering Land Bridge connecting with Siberian Russia. Ultimately these people migrated throughout northern Alaska and Canada. Although their lifestyle was primarily nomadic there is evidence of at least seasonal settlements near present-day Nome, one of which was an Inupiaq Eskimo settlement site at Cape Nome. The site is now a protected archaeological resource.

A relatively recent archaeological discovery indicates a more permanent Inupiat settlement was located at the mouth of the Snake River, which lies within the City of Nome boundaries. The settlement, known in Inupiat as Sitnasuak, was uncovered during construction work in 2005-2006 to improve navigation to the Nome harbor. Two semi-subterranean houses and a trash midden dating back to 1700 were excavated and recovered tools, pottery, carvings, and animal bones. This discovery documents that indigenous people were in Nome prior to the Gold Rush.

Gold Seekers

- Early American Alaska, 1867-1897
- Gold Rush Era, 1897-1912

Since 1865, when gold was first discovered in the streams and coastal beaches of the Seward Peninsula, the area has been known for gold extraction. In 1898 gold was discovered about three miles north of present-day Nome along the banks of Anvil Creek. The discovery by the “Three Lucky Swedes” (Jafet Lindeberg, Eric Lindblom, and John Brynteson) set off one of the most famous gold rushes in American history.

Gold was also found in 1899 along the sandy beaches around the mouth of the Snake River that fed into the Bering Sea. With gold discoveries in the Nome area prospectors and suppliers arrived in droves. The spring of 1900 saw thousands of pioneers arriving from the ports of Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco setting off the great Alaska Gold Rush. Almost overnight this isolated area was transformed into a tent city of prospectors, gamblers, claim jumpers, saloonkeepers, lawyers, and prostitutes.

In short time, vessels arrived from southern ports with building materials and workers to craft a new community upland of the gold-laden beaches. The need for quickly erected buildings to serve the growing community meant there was no time to analyze the local climate and environmental conditions. The new residents brought with them the styles and forms of buildings they were accustomed to in their former communities. The lineup of buildings created narrow streets with wooden walkways.

Early photographs of Nome show bustling scenes with narrow streets, wooden walkways, and rows of buildings much like those erected in early mining towns of the western United States. Commercial businesses and government facilities were mainly located along Front Street (parallel to the beach) and Steadman Street (perpendicular to the beach). Most commercial buildings featured residential uses on the upper floors in the form of hotels, apartments, and rooms for prostitution. Family residences were located inland from the bustling scene of Front Street.

The only remaining commercial building of that early era is the Discovery Saloon. It is located on Lomen Avenue at the west end of town along with a number of residential buildings from that era.

Reindeer Herders

- Post Gold Rush, 1912-1939

Nome's reindeer industry began with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a pioneer missionary and educator. His plan was to develop reindeer herding as a viable industry for the local Natives. Jafet Lindeberg, one of the "Three Lucky Swedes" originally came to the Nome area as a reindeer herder.

The Lomen Company, founded by brothers Carl and Alfred Lomen, began developing a large-scale commercial reindeer enterprise in 1914. The peak reindeer years were from 1927 to 1930 when the Lomen Company and the Office of Indian Affairs, Reindeer Service, sold millions of pounds of reindeer meat throughout the United States. The reindeer market crashed as political and advertising endeavors of powerful cattlemen and sheep ranchers were able to thwart the vision of a great reindeer industry. The Lomen herding operations ceased after 1937 when passage of the Reindeer Act phased out white ownership

of reindeer herds. Though Native herding continued it was much less in scale than originally envisioned.

There are a couple sites, buildings, and structures utilized by the Lomen Company in their reindeer processing and shipping enterprise that remain in Nome.

Serum Run

- Post Gold Rush, 1912-1939

In 1925 Nome was the destination of the famous Great Race of Mercy in which dog sleds played a large part in transporting diphtheria serum through harsh conditions. In 1973 Nome became the ending point of the 1,049 mile Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race of which the latter part of its route was used in the serum run.

World War II Build-Up

- WWII and the Cold War Era, 1941-1959

In 1940, rumors spread that the Russians were building an air and submarine base on Big Diomed Island just 150 miles northwest of Nome. The rumors proved untrue but they may have helped convince Congress to fund a military build-up in Alaska. Construction of an air base at Nome began in the summer of 1941. The military facilities were built on the spoils of gold dredging where the tailings provided firm foundations for buildings, roads, and landing strips. After the base was decommissioned in 1955 it became Nome's municipal airport. Many of the military buildings were made available for subsequent uses. Some of these buildings were moved to downtown Nome for use as storage, workshops, and even residences.

Transportation

- First Inhabitants, Time Immemorial Prior to Contact, Mid 1700s.
- Russian America, 1741-1867
- Early American Alaska, 1867-1897
- Gold Rush Era, 1897-1912
- Post Gold Rush, 1912-1939

- WWII and the Cold War Era, 1941-1959
- Statehood, Earthquake, and Oil Era, 1959 to present

Transportation is a broad subject that spans all historic themes and time periods and which may include all movement from person powered to machine powered methods. The importance of this discussion is in understanding historic transportation trends and how transportation influenced the historic development of Nome. This understanding is important for relating identified historic resources to the overall history of Nome.

Access to and around Nome can be categorized into three basic routes: Land; Water; and Air. The following discusses the influence of transportation on the historic development of the city and connection to surrounding areas.

Land Access

The Bering Land Bridge is recognized as the primary land access route for indigenous people from Siberia to Alaska. The primary mode of transportation was pedestrian and may have been supplemented with dogs. People and dog pulled sleds were likely used to transport goods and belongings on the trek.

Sometimes people embarked on journeys with unconventional transportation means simply for the challenge or to join the swarms of people seeking their fortune. Such is the case of those who ventured out on wheeled bicycles. In February 1900, Ed Jesson left Dawson arriving in Nome several weeks later. In March of that year Max Hirshberg did the same trek by bicycle. His chain broke east of Nome so he rigged up a sail for the last leg of the venture.

Roads

Nome cannot be reached by road from Anchorage or other population centers of Alaska, but it is the hub for a regional network of roads that provide access to various villages, mines, and resource development sites eastward to Council, northwest to Teller, and north to Taylor. This road system is critical for connection and supplying needs of outlying communities. The main roads outside the city boundaries are maintained by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Railroads

Private rail lines were developed primarily to transport supplies and materials to area mining operations. In 1900 the Wild Goose Railroad was created by the Wild Goose Mining Company. Track was laid from Nome to the terminus at Anvil City. The trains ran only from spring to November. In 1903 the Wild Goose Railroad was reorganized as the Nome Arctic Railway. In 1906 it was bought by The Seward Peninsula Railway and was ultimately acquired by the State of Alaska but it never resumed operations. In 1953 the railroad was reopened as The Curly Q Line which was outfitted for tourist operations but lasted only until 1955.

During the gold rush frenzy, the Western Alaska Construction Company was organized for the purpose of constructing the Council City & Solomon River Railroad (CC&SRR). The current Nome-Council Highway turns inland at the ghost town of Solomon, an old mining town where an abandoned railroad train known locally as the “Last Train to Nowhere” is located.

The engines of the CC&SRR were originally used in New York City on elevated lines in 1881. They were shipped to Alaska in 1903 to serve the miners along this line to Nome.

The remains of the railroad at Mile 31 of the Nome-Council Highway are comprised of three locomotives, two flat cars and a boiler. The site was listed as an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.

Water Access

Water access has been important to Nome throughout the years. Baidarkas (enclosed skinned kayaks) and *Umiaks* (open skinned boats) were used by early inhabitants for basic transportation from one location to another and for hunting expeditions. The original vessels were made of wood and skins but have evolved to more modern materials of wood, aluminum, fiberglass, and high-tech composites. These single and multiple passenger vessels continue to provide transportation for recreation, hunting, and ceremonial activities.

Once word got out about the gold discoveries, stampeders began arriving overland from the Klondike but the greatest number of prospectors arrived by steamships from Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco. The beaches of Nome did not offer deep water access so ships anchored offshore and people came ashore

by small vessels. The water access allowed materials and supplies for the prospectors mining needs and for development of the new town.

The area at the mouth of the Snake River provided deeper water for the development of a port and harbor. Construction of Nome's original jetties began in 1919 and were complete by 1923. A seawall protecting Nome was constructed in the early 1950s and a 3,000 ft. armor stone causeway was built in 1985. The Corps of Engineers continued improvements to the port in 2006 adding an approximately 3,000 foot long breakwater east of the existing Causeway. During this project remains of two semi-subterranean houses and a trash midden dating back to 1700 were discovered as mentioned above.

Nome's port was and continues to be an important regional transshipment hub for many Western Alaska communities that rely on the port for movement of heating oil and gasoline, construction supplies, non-perishable food, gravel, and other cargo. The port is strategically positioned to serve national, state, regional, and local needs as it is poised to play an increasingly important role in a changing sea access to the Arctic.

Air Access

Air flights began in Nome as early as 1901 when Leonard, Prince of the Air, launched a balloon and drifted out to sea while performing trapeze acts. He parachuted to the sea where a boat was waiting to pluck him from the cold water. In 1905, Professor Nemo rose above Nome in a balloon as part of a May carnival. The first airplane built in Alaska was in 1911 by Professor Henry Peterson but after a number of attempts it never left the ground.

In August 1923 four Army biplanes, travelling cross country from New York City, circled Nome and landed at Fort Davis outside the city. In 1925 Noel Wein made the first commercial flight into Nome from Fairbanks. He later began Wein Alaska Airways in 1927 providing weekly flights to Fairbanks.

By 1939 Nome had five year-round commercial air operators (Wein Alaska Airlines, Mirow Air Service, Ferguson Airways, Northern Cross, Pacific Alaska Airways – a subsidiary of Pan American). Today Nome is primarily served by regular, scheduled jet service by Alaska Airlines.

The Nome Airport features a 6,000-foot main runway and a 5,576-foot crosswind runway. The airport occupies what was once Marks Air Force Base. There is also a small airstrip known as Nome City Field which offers a 1,950-foot-long gravel runway.

There are a number of historic buildings that remain in Nome that were connected to the history air access. These include a building used by Wein Alaska Airways and recycled buildings from Marks Air Force Base.

White Alice Communications System

- WWII and the Cold War Era, 1941-1959

Conceived in the 1950s to improve communications across Alaska the White Alice Communications System (WACS) was built by the U.S. Air Force beginning in 1955 and became operational in 1958. A series of giant antenna structures were built in several locations including Anvil Mountain outside Nome. The construction brought some economic benefits to the area for a brief period. The large steel antenna structures of the WACS facility remain at the site. Although they are not within the boundaries of the City of Nome, the large structures present a striking landmark visible from Nome across the treeless tundra landscape.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Development of the Nome Historic Preservation Plan was completed in two phases. Phase I conducted public outreach to gather information from Nome residents.

The work of Phase I consisted of a public outreach process that included individual and small group meetings; a written survey; an on-line survey; and a community wide public meeting. This effort was led by Monica Pellegrino Faix, AICP, who served Nome as the City Planner at the time.

The outreach effort culminated in a final report titled *City of Nome Historic Preservation Plan Phase I – Public Outreach* dated October 15, 2019 (Appendix I). The report acknowledges input received during the public outreach process:

“This report was made possible with the open and honest input of Nome residents, the hard-working members of the Historic Preservation Commission, and the support and funding by the City of Nome; the Department of the Interior, National Park Service; and the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology.”

During the public process of Phase I, a list of historic properties was generated and included in the report. The list contained historic properties within the City of Nome boundaries; historic properties outside Nome; and certain historic events that influenced Nome history.

For Phase II of the historic preservation plan three lists were created: Historic Properties of Nome (Attachment A); Historic Properties Outside Nome (Appendix III); and Historic Events of Nome (Appendix IV). The provisions of this historic preservation plan would apply only to those historic properties within the boundaries of Nome. While there are historic properties outside the city that have connection and importance to Nome they are not within the city’s governmental jurisdiction. The third list identifies significant historic events that may be important to understanding the history of Nome.

PRESERVATION VISION and GOALS

The City of Nome has a Comprehensive Plan that was adopted by the Common Council in 2012. The plan identifies goals, objectives, and strategies for future development of the community. Specific goals, objectives, and strategies relating to historic and cultural preservation are listed below.

Quality of Life Goal, Social Environment: A welcoming, culturally diverse community with opportunities for all residents and visitors that encourages arts and cultural activities as a catalyst for education, communication, economic development and social programs.

Objective 5. Capitalize on Nome's unique history

Objective 6. Promote cultural activities, music and arts.

Economic Development Goal, Business Support and Development: A quality of life and financial climate that encourages businesses to stay in Nome, start up, expand or relocate to Nome.

Objective 9. Capitalize on the potential for increasing the visitor industry.

Strategies: Promote Nome's unique history; Advertise cultural activities that could draw people to Nome.

Based on these references to historic preservation in the Comprehensive Plan and public input received as part of Phase I of the Historic Preservation Plan process, an overall historic preservation vision statement was crafted for Nome.

With this historic preservation vision, a number of goals were developed that will serve to guide the community for its preservation efforts into the future.

Historic Preservation Vision Statement

Nome is a place defined by its diverse history and culture that is understood, celebrated, preserved, and shared with locals and visitors alike.

Historic Preservation Goals

- G-1: Identify, evaluate, and protect the historic and cultural resources of Nome, Alaska.
- G-2: Increase public awareness of the value and importance of Nome's history and its historic and cultural resources.
- G-3: Preserve and protect the unique culture of Nome's Native people including buildings, sites, traditions, lifestyle, language, and history.
- G-4: Promote heritage tourism which enhances and accurately represents Nome's unique history and culture.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

Strategy for Preservation

Strategies for implementing the preservation plan should include programs to document and protect the community's historic resources; educational programs to increase the public's knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the community's past; programs and guidelines for maintaining and enhancing the historic features of the community; and programs to encourage and assist owners of historic properties to retain their historic integrity.

Other strategies may include working jointly with groups and organizations which, through their own programs, may educate the community about historic preservation and actively work toward preserving and recognizing historic and cultural resources.

Objectives and Implementing Actions

This section of the plan features objectives and implementing actions which support the overall vision and goals of historic preservation in Nome. The implementing actions offer strategies and/or specific tasks which, when completed, would meet the goals and objectives of the plan.

When specific tasks are identifiable, they are included within the implementing actions. Other actions may require further development and therefore no specific tasks are presented at this time.

O-1: Update and expand past efforts to identify historic resources of Nome.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Establish a survey program to identify historic districts, sites, structures, buildings, and objects of Nome. This program should provide for gathering input from local citizens who may have particular historical knowledge; photos; documents; or other sources of information that would enhance the record of historic resources in the community.

- B. Maintain the list of historic resources through a computer database that provides easy access for professionals and citizens for research and general knowledge of the community.
 - C. Develop and implement a use and access policy for historic preservation information especially that which is sensitive to protect the particular resources.
- O-2: Evaluate, categorize, and recognize significant historic resources in the community and officially acknowledge such resources and their owners for retention of historic integrity and contribution to historic preservation.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Develop criteria for conducting historic preservation assessments that acknowledge preservation and appropriate maintenance efforts that protect historic resources.
 - B. Develop and adopt criteria for local designation of historically significant districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects. Recognize such resources with a public honor program through interpretive signage, plaques, or other methods.
 - C. Prepare nominations to list significant historic Nome properties on the National Register of Historic Places. Listing may provide opportunities for grant funding to restore and maintain these historic properties.
- O-3: Identify appropriate measures to protect significant historic and cultural resources.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Develop design standards and guidelines to follow when proposed projects involve or impact historic buildings, structures, and sites.
- B. Establish a special review process through the Historic Preservation Commission to consider potential impacts to historic and cultural resources caused by proposed development projects and utilize historic preservation education: standards and guidelines; and financial

assistance and incentives to resolve conflicts to eliminate or lessen detrimental impacts to historic resources.

- C. Establish a special review process for evaluating and mitigating potential impacts from tourism on historic and cultural resources.
- D. Investigate measures to assure that appropriate consideration has been given to the impacts of demolition or moving proposals for significant historic buildings and structures.

O-4: Encourage and assist owners of significant historic properties to maintain their original architectural character.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Establish a clearinghouse of design information to assist owners of historic properties when making changes to their buildings, structures, and sites.
- B. Develop design guidelines for use by owners of historic properties to suggest methods of construction which retain the original architectural character of the property.
- C. Adopt tax incentives and appropriate code provisions which encourage maintaining the architectural character of historic buildings.
- D. Investigate and develop local funding programs that will assist owners of historic buildings in retaining the historic architectural character of their buildings.
- E. Work with owners of historic properties to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act while retaining important historic features of their buildings.

O-5: Educate and inform the general public about Nome's unique history and Native heritage.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Work with schools, other agencies, and private groups to educate the younger generations about the significance of Nome's history and culture and the importance of historic preservation.
 - B. Develop on-line information which features the history of the community; explains the importance and value of historic preservation; includes historic preservation legislation and ordinances; and includes the Historic Preservation Plan.
 - C. Investigate and develop a variety of media formats, such as video, Internet, social media, and written publications to educate the community about the history of Nome and importance of historic preservation.
- O-6: Develop interpretive materials throughout the community to inform the public about Nome's history and Native heritage.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Work with local interest groups to document and interpret Nome's history and Native culture.
 - B. Support the development of exhibits, educational brochures, and interpretive signs which establish an appreciation and understanding of Nome's rich ethnic diversity and history.
 - C. Develop and install interpretive signs and exhibits within the community that convey the value and importance of the historic resources of Nome.
- O-7: Provide a means for understanding and appreciating the traditional culture of Nome's Native community members.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Support a Native Studies Program in city schools.

- B. Involve Natives in telling the Native history of Nome.
 - C. Work with Native organizations to educate the community at large of the value and importance of the Native customs and culture.
 - D. Support the development of interpretive exhibits at the Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum depicting the local Native culture.
 - E. Work with Native organizations to document and promote use of traditional place names throughout the community.
- O-8: Promote accurate depictions by the visitor industry of Nome's unique history and Native heritage.

Implementing Actions:

- A. Support the development of educational programs for tour vendors about the history and culture of Nome.
- B. Develop a recognition program for tour vendors who demonstrate the ability to deliver accurate depictions of Nome's history and Native heritage.

PRESERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The City of Nome has taken steps in past legislation and actions to promote historic preservation. The following actions demonstrates that the City of Nome values its historic and cultural resources and desires to protect them for future generations.

Heritage Ordinance

On November 10, 1975 the Nome Common Council (Council) adopted Ordinance 76-10-1 (see Appendix II). The ordinance established the Nome Historical District; created an Historical Landmark Preservation Commission (HLPC); and identified duties for the HLPC. Those duties were to advise the Council in the identification of structures and areas of historic importance; make recommendations for inclusion of those structures and areas be designated as historical landmarks; to maintain a catalog of those historic landmarks; and to review and recommend to the Council on all development activities that might change the exterior landmark properties. The ordinance also gave the Council authority to object to and delay demolition or removal of historic structures in order to attempt salvaging the structure “in some agreeable manner.”

Comprehensive Plan

In 2012 the Common Council adopted a Comprehensive Plan that contained some specific goals, objectives, and strategies relating to historic and cultural preservation. These are as follows:

Quality of Life Goal, Social Environment: A welcoming, culturally diverse community with opportunities for all residents and visitors that encourages arts and cultural activities as a catalyst for education, communication, economic development and social programs.

- Objective 5. Capitalize on Nome’s unique history
- Objective 6. Promote cultural activities, music and arts.

Economic Development Goal, Business Support and Development: A quality of life and financial climate that encourages businesses to stay in Nome, start up, expand or relocate to Nome.

- Objective 9. Capitalize on the potential for increasing the visitor industry.

Strategies: Promote Nome's unique history; Advertise cultural activities that could draw people to Nome.

Historic Preservation Commission

The Nome Common Council amended the powers and authority of the Planning Commission to add duties as the Nome Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The first tasks of the new HPC would be to: 1. Develop a local historic preservation plan; 2. Review and make recommendations about local projects that might affect properties identified in the historic preservation plan; and 3. Review nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for properties with its jurisdiction.

Certified Local Government

On April 24, 2018 the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) designated the City of Nome as a Certified Local Government (CLG) under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The CLG program assists local governments in the developing historic preservation ordinances and plans; conducting surveys; developing context statements; creating local designation guidelines and procedures; identifying economic incentives; training preservation commissions; and protecting significant local properties.

A CLG is eligible: To apply for certain federal Historic Preservation Funds; to participate directly in National Register of Historic Places program by reviewing and commenting on local nominations prior to the Alaska Historic Commission review; and for technical assistance, including workshops, conferences and travel grants to attend national preservation conferences.

Historic Preservation Plan – Phase I

A primary task of the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) was to develop a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for Nome. With a grant from the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) the HPC began development of the HPP. Due to funding availability the planning process was divided into phases. Phase I – Public Outreach was completed in October 2019. The planning process was led by Monica Pellegrino Faix, AICP, a planner under contract to the City of Nome. She orchestrated a public process to inform and gather input from the general

public about what was important to residents regarding the history and culture of Nome. The process culminated with a written report (Appendix I) which was to be used as guidance for the final planning document.

Historic Preservation Plan – Phase II

The City of Nome received a CLG grant from OHA to continue the development of the Historic Preservation Plan. The City contracted with Gary H. Gillette, Architect to prepare the planning documents which are expected to be complete by July 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Nome has numerous significant historic resources that are valuable to the community and should be protected and preserved. A number of preservation activities have taken place previously by individuals and local government. A concerted effort should be made to assure the long-term protection and preservation of these resources enhancing the cultural and economic benefits for the community.

Following are recommendations that should be undertaken as soon as possible in order to assure protection of important historic resources of Nome.

Adopt and Implement the Historic Preservation Plan

The Historic Preservation Plan is currently under development and is scheduled to be completed by July 2021. The plan should proceed through a public process that includes the Historic Preservation Commission with recommendations as appropriate for adoption by the Nome Common Council as an official plan of the city and as part of the overall Comprehensive Plan.

Once adopted the Historic Preservation Commission should prioritize implementing actions identified in the Historic Preservation Plan and begin measures to fulfilling the goals and objectives of the plan.

Review and Update the Historic Preservation Ordinance

Nome has an existing ordinance (Ordinance 76-10-1) that establishes a Landmark Preservation Commission charged with identifying historic resources; recommending significant structures and areas for landmark designation; and maintaining a catalog of city landmarks and areas. It is not clear of the status of this ordinance and to what level these provisions were implemented. The ordinance should be reviewed and updated to reflect the recent appointment of the Historic Preservation Commission which could implement the provisions identified in the ordinance.

Update the Nome Comprehensive Plan

The Nome Comprehensive Plans is currently in the process of being updated. It is important the Comprehensive Plan acknowledge the importance of historic and cultural resources to the community. The plan should support the Nome Historic Preservation Commission and its efforts to implement the Historic Preservation Plan.

Periodic Review and Update of the Historic Preservation Plan

The Nome Historic Preservation Plan will be an effective policy instrument as long as it meets the need and desires of the community. It is important that the plan be reviewed about every five years or so to determine if it is meeting the community's goals and objectives. If it appears the plan is working, no update is necessary. If items are identified that are causing loss of historic resources or are not feasible for implementation then the plan should be modified to reflect the current state of the community will.

ATTACHMENTS and APPENDICES

Attachment A: List of Historic Properties of Nome, Alaska

Appendix I: Report of Historic Preservation Plan Phase I – Public Outreach

Appendix II: Historic Preservation Ordinance

Appendix III: List of Historic Properties Outside Nome

Appendix IV: List of Historic Events Important to Nome, Alaska

Appendix V: Glossary of Terms

Appendix VI: References, Repositories and Resources

ATTACHMENT A

LIST OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN NOME, ALASKA

This list of historic properties include those within the City of Nome boundaries and thereby subject to the codes and ordinances of the city. The list was compiled from past work including: *Nome Survey Project* by Kim Hunter, 1982; review of materials at Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum; *Historical Walking Tour of Nome, Alaska* produced by the Nome Convention and Visitor Bureau; and the *Alaska Historic Resources Survey* of the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology.

This list is a valuable tool for historic preservation as discussed in the Historic Preservation Plan. It is based on information obtained at a specific point in time. As new information is discovered the list should be updated and reissued in order that the information is as pertinent as possible.

The list is incorporated into this plan as an attachment such that when updates are made, the attachment may be approved as a separate item without the entire plan needing to be re-approved.

List of Historic Properties Within City of Nome, Alaska

Name	Other Name	Location	Date of Construction	Context	Property Type	Architectural Style	National Register	Nome Landmark	AHRS No.
500 Lomen Avenue		Lot 10A, Blk 26	1904	D	4		N		NOM-00143
A.J. Guinan House	Lomen Commercial Company	Lot 8, Blk 23	ca. 1906	D					
Alaska Gold Powerhouse				D	2	i			
Alaska Telephone & Telegraph Company		Lot 68, Blk 30	ca. 1906	D	3				
Alaska Territorial Guard	Major Marvin "Muktuk" Marston Statue								
Alfred J. Daly House	Mason/Bockman/Scott House	Lot 1, Blk 66	ca. 1906	D	4				
Andrew Ottosen House		Lots 12, 13, Blk 13	1909	D	4				
Anvil Creek Gold Discovery Site							Y-1		
Arthur House	Kelliher House	Lot 42, Blk 65A	ca. 1915	E	4				
B.B. Mozee House		Lot 61, Blk 30	ca. 1906	D	4				
BIA Building 401		Lot 88, Blk 30	1914	D	4				
BIA Denton Hospital for the Insane									
C.J. Loman House		Lot 6A, blk 22	ca. 1901	D	4				
CAA Housing	FAA Housing	Lot 6, Blk 62/63	ca. 1941	F	5				
Captain John Braun	"Dollhouse" / Silverman House	Lot 6, Blk G	ca. 1910	D	4				
Carrie McLain House	Mielke House / Salenious House	Lot 45, Blk 57	1900	D	4		N		NOM-00032
Catholic Hospital			1906	D	6		N		NOM-00033
Charles and Esther Birdsall Darling House	Tolbert and Vallie Scott House	Lot 3, Blk 50	ca. 1906	D	4				
Chauncey G. Cowden House	William Moore House	Lots 9, 10, Blk 25	ca. 1903	D	4				
Detention Hospital Building	Maynard Columbus Hospital / Reindeer Building	Lots 66, Blk 30	1914	E	13		N		NOM-00144
Discovery Sloop		Lot 18A, Blk26	1901	D	3	b	Y-3		NOM-00042
Dream Theater									
Edward Anderson House		Lot 22, Blk 21	ca.1914	E	4				
Eli Nicholi House		Lot 31, Blk 29	1910	D	4				
Episcopal Church Rectory		Lot 17, Blk 66	1899	D	7				
Erik O. Lindblom House		Lot 13, Blk 26	1899	D	4	h	N		NOM-00034
Esther Birdsall Darling / Scott House		Lot 1A, Blk 50	ca. 1906	D	4				
Ft. Davis Guardhouse	Nome Nugget Building	Lot 1, Blk D	ca. 1901	D	11	f	N		NOM-00083
Galleher House		Lots 20, 21, Blk29			4				
Iditarod Trail									
Ira Orton House		Lot 7, Blk 22	1904	D	4	b			
Jacob Berger House	Sally Carrighar House	Lot 12B, Blk 52A	1904	D	4	b	Y-3		NOM-00018
Jimmy Doolittle House		Lot 6, Blk 26			4				
John H. Dunn House	Bjorstad/Gelzer House	Lot 5, Blk 50	ca. 1906	D	4				
Johnny Tesack Cottage		Lot 10, Blk 26	1905	D	4				
Joseph C. Brown House		Lot 5, Blk 22	ca. 1906	D	4				
Leonhard Seppala House		Lot 36, Blk 29	ca. 1909	D	4				
Lomen Commercial Company Warehouse		Lot 2, Blk 7	ca. 1905	D	3				
Marks Field	Nome Municipal Airport		1941	F	11	k	N		NOM-00105
Methodist Church							N		NOM-00035
Methodist Rectory		Lot 27, Blk 27							
Michael J. Walsh House	McGivney/Gervais House	Lot 18, Blk 51	ca. 1905	D	4				

List of Historic Properties Within City of Nome, Alaska

Nels Swanberg House		Lot 33, Blk 66	ca. 1906	D	4				
Nerland House		Lot 8, Blk 52	ca. 1910	D	4				
Nick Ezukameow House									
Nolan House									
Nome Beach Site									
Nome Public Warehouse Company	Warm Storage Warehouse	Lot 36, Blk 67	ca. 1906	D	3				
Nome Skin Sewers Association		Lots 9, 10, Blk 55	ca. 1942	F	3				
Norton Sound Regional Hospital			1948	F	13		N		NOM-00152
Nurses' Residence		Lot 1, Blk 53	ca. 1906	D	5				
NWS Nome Garage/Shop		Nome Airfield			12		N		NOM-00122
NWS Nome Residence B2		Nome Airfield			5		N		NOM-00120
NWS Nome Residence B2		Nome Airfield			5		N		NOM-00121
NWS Nome Upper Air Facility			ca. 1950	F	12	k			NOM-00119
Old Federal Building		Lot 5, Blk C	1936	E	12				
Old St. Joseph's Catholic Church		Lot 1A, Blk 52A	1901	D	7	a	Y-3		NOM-00040
Otto Halla House	Herman Hoop House	Lot 15, Blk 25	ca. 1903	D	4				
Pioneer Mining Company Vault		Lot 13, Blk 25			14				
Post Office		Lot 4, Blk J							
Quonset Huts									
R.B. & P. Milroy House	W.F. & E. Baldwin House	Lot 28, Blk 67	ca. 1906	D	4				
R.E. Trentgrove House	O'Conner House	Lot 11, Blk 55	ca. 1905	D	4				
Reindeer House	BIA Building 402	Lot 3, Blk 16	1934	E	4	e	N		NOM-00156
Richard O. Lee House		Lot 2, Blk 66	1906	D	4				
Roald Amundsen Bust									
Scotty Alan House		Lot 18, Blk 31			4				
Seawall		Nome Waterfront	1949	F	14	k			
Sitnasuak	Inupiat House/Midden Site	Mouth of Snake River	ca. 1700	B	1	k	N		NOM-00025
Wein Aircraft Hangar	Red Hanger	Nome Airfield	1927	E	9	j	N		NOM-00031
Wild Goose Railroad Building		Lot 33A, Blk 67	1910	D	9	h			
William H. Bard House		Lot 8A, Blk 53	1906	D	4	c			
William J. Rowe Building		Lot 17, Blk 14	ca. 1903	D	3				

**List of Historic Properties
City of Nome, Alaska
LEGEND**

Identifier	Period of Significance	Context
A	10,000 BP - 5,000 BP	First Inhabitants
B	5,000 BP - 1741	First Inhabitants
C	1741 - 1867	Russian America
D	1867 - 1912	Gold Rush Era
E.	1912 - 1939	Post Gold Rush
F.	1941 - 1959	World War II and Cold War
G.	1959 - Present	Statehood, Earthquake & Oil

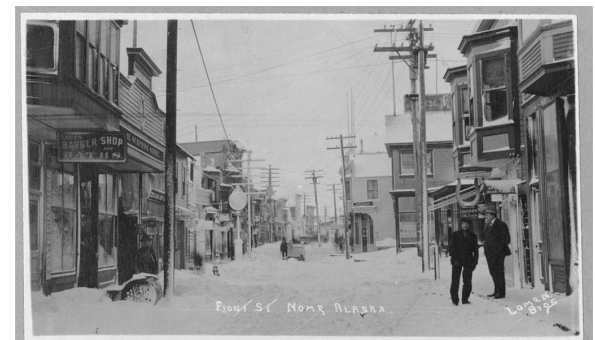
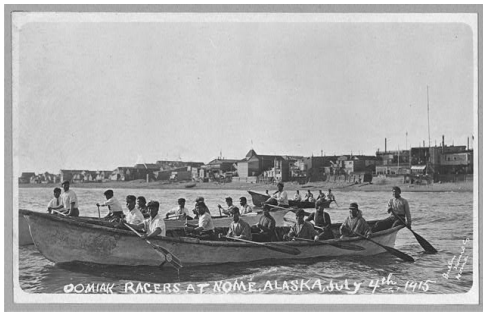
Property Types
1. Archaeological Sites
2. Mining Sites and Ruins;
3. Commercial Buildings
4. Residential - Single Family
5. Residential - Multi-Family
6. Civic Buildings
7. Religious and Social Buildings
8. Education Buildings
9. Transportation
10. Recreation
11. Military
12. Government
13. Medical
14. Structure

Architectural Style
a. Late Gothic Revival
b. Queen Anne
c. Prairie
d. Bungaloid
e. National Folk
e. Modern Movement
f. Commercial
g. Craftsman
h. No Designated Style
i. Industrial
j. Utilitarian
k. Not Applicable

National Register Status	
No	Yes
N	Y-1: Site
	Y-2: District
	Y-3: Individual
	Y-4: Multi-Property

APPENDIX I

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN – PHASE I



City of Nome

Historic Preservation Plan

Phase 1 - Public Outreach

Historic Preservation Commission
 October 15, 2019
 Prepared by Monica Pellegrino Faix, A

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* This publication has been financed by the City of Nome with Federal funds from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and through the assistance of the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology. Contents and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the State of Alaska, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation.

Photo Credit: Library of Congress

INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service says it best - **Preservation of historic and cultural sites and resources is a conversation with our past about our future.** It provides us with opportunities to ask, "What is important in our history?" and "What parts of our past can we preserve for the future?" The historic preservation public input process in Nome endeavored to look at broadly at historic preservation, and ask questions of the past and the future, in order to learn about the community priorities and steps forward.

Nome has a rich history, and in 2018 the State Historic Preservation Office designated Nome as a Certified Local Government. This established the formation of the Nome Historic Preservation Commission, which was placed within the Nome Planning Commission. The first role of this new commission is to develop a Historic Preservation Plan for Nome.

The Historic Preservation Plan development was divided into two phases. Phase 1, the subject of this report, conducted public outreach to gather information from Nome residents. Phase II will start later in 2019, and will create and complete the Historic Preservation Plan report, and incorporate information gathered during the public outreach.

The Historic Preservation Plan development is following the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning. The goals are to:

- Identify and inventory the location and condition of historic and cultural sites and resources within and nearby the City of Nome.
- Develop 'historic & cultural contexts,' to organize and group historic & cultural sites and resources by culture, location, event, and/or time.
- Identify and rank historic and cultural preservation goals.
- Coordinate with other state and local planning efforts.
- Identify ways to resolve conflicts about historic & cultural preservation issues.

This report was made possible with the open and honest input of Nome residents, the hard working Historic Planning Commission, and the support and funding provided by the City

of Nome, the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and at the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology. *

PUBLIC OUTREACH PROCESS

Public input was gathered in individual and small group meetings, through a paper and online survey, and in a public meeting. Participants were encouraged to think broadly about historic preservation as historic and cultural sites and resources, including important buildings, objects, landscapes, districts, cultural and archaeological sites, and locations of significant events. Participants were asked to identify places or events, seen or unseen, and within the City of Nome or nearby, if they have influenced Nome's history, including:

- Places that have meaning as told through oral history, or archeological sites.
- Important buildings that are extant as well as those that were lost to fire, flood or deterioration over time.
- Places that were locations of significant events important in Nome's history.
- Locations that memorialize events or periods of time that were, and may remain, painful or uncomfortable, but are part of what Nome is today.

The Historic Preservation Plan process was as important as the outcome. Efforts were made to reach out to audiences that reflected the diverse population of Nome, and to be respectful of all contributions.

SURVEY and PUBLIC MEETING and INDIVIDUAL MEETINGS

Participants were asked the following questions in the survey, public meeting, and individual meetings:

- What people, places, stories, and events are important in Nome's history?
- What should be the top priorities for historic and cultural preservation efforts?
- What parts of Nome's past can we preserve for the future, recognizing both things we are proud of, and history that can be painful or uncomfortable?
- What buildings, landscapes, trails, cultural sites and landmarks in Nome are important to you?

- Is Nome doing too much or not enough to preserve and promote our historic sites and cultural resources?
- Is Nome doing too much or not enough to preserve and promote Alaska Native / Indigenous historic sites and cultural resources? What do you think are the benefits to Nome of historic and cultural preservation?
- What concerns do you have about historic and cultural preservation?

The survey and public meeting announcement were disseminated widely via flyer postings, distribution to organizations, Nome Post and Nome Rant Facebook groups, Nome Announce list serve, an ad in the Nome Nugget, and a KNOM radio interview. The survey was open for 2 months and had 33 respondents. The public meeting was held on June 5, 2019 and had about 15 attendees. An article in the Nome Nugget reported on the public meeting.

Individual Meetings took place with 10 stakeholders representing themselves and various organizations, including: the City of Nome, the Museum and Library Commission, the Nome Visitor Center, Kawerak, Inc., Katirvik Cultural Center, Nome Eskimo Community, and the Alaska Mining Association.

FINDINGS

The input received was reviewed and synthesized into seven (7) findings.

1) Themes arose to develop in to more fully developed historic contexts. A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties based on theme, geographic limits and/or chronological period. The historic context is the cornerstone of the preservation planning process. The goal of preservation planning is to identify, evaluate, register and treat the full range of properties representing each historic context, rather than only one or two types of properties.

- Alaska Native/Indigenous
- Gold Rush
- Military
- Transportation (aviation, dog mushing & Iditarod, railroad, umiaqs, commercial whaling)
- Land and Nature
- Religious
- Russia relationship
- Civil and labor rights
- Exploration

2) Nome's history has been predominantly interpreted as a Gold Rush history. Most respondents indicated that there are other historic contexts that weave a varied and interesting history, but these have been overshadowed by the Gold Rush. The focus on Gold Rush is represented in the National Register listings. Of the 23 sites on the Seward Peninsula and Norton Sound, 13 are related to the Gold Rush, six to Alaska Native sites, three to the Military, and one to Transportation.

3) Alaska Native sites and resources are under identified, under recognized, and undervalued. Most participants recognized this as a problem and an opportunity, with some voicing stronger concern than others. There has been a pattern in the US, and globally, of colonizers and non-Native people being the ones to interpret Indigenous history, so it is no surprise this also occurred in Nome, and it remains a current issue. For example, nearly everyone participating in the 1:1 interviews, and many survey respondents, brought up the divide that occurred regarding co-housing the Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum and the Katirvik Cultural Center in mid 2000, and the handling of the archeological artifacts found at the current location of the port, also in mid 2000.

4) The City of Nome is inextricably linked to the Seward Peninsula. Historic and cultural sites and resources in the City should be considered and placed in the context of the region.

5) Some participants identified economic concerns. These focused on the additional cost to taxpayers and potentially exacerbating Nome's already high cost of living and/or the diversion of funds from other critical needs. In addition, some respondents indicated that the focus on history and historic

"Where do we see the rich history of the Native people in this town?"
Survey respondent

"We can and should preserve authentic not commemorative history."
Survey respondent

"I want us to tell our whole story. Right now people only know Nome as the gold mining town, but the majority of our residents are Tribal members who are the descendants of Nome's first residents. Their ancestor's stories are almost never told. What was life like for them? What challenges did they face? We need to have the help of the Katirvik Cultural Center staff with Kawerak and the four Tribes in Nome to tell that story."

Survey respondent

preservation is sufficiently addressed by the city run Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum, and the Kawerak run Katirvik Cultural Center.

6) Much of Nome's history is not visible owing to many factors: the indigenous history that did not leave substantial built evidence; several widespread town fires; natural disasters; and long term economic struggles along with the exorbitant cost of building supplies that has impacted the ability to maintain buildings and sites. Therefore, interpretation and programming opportunities are very important and greatly needed. Interpretation ideas presented included a walking tour, video, material at the Visitor Center and on their website, interpretive signage, and place naming.

7) Enhanced focus on the varied historic contexts were identified to have many positive impacts.

Participants felt strongly that the historic sites and cultural resources were points of local pride. At the same time, many stated that locals don't necessarily know all of Nome's history or prominence. Potential tourism opportunities and the opportunity improve the physical condition of historic structures and Front Street were cited as a welcome positive impacts. In the case of the Alaska Native history, it was pointed out that improved recognition will help focus on greater equity.

"Locals can have pride in their history, and tourists can see the benefit from an enriched experience to tell their friends about and encourage more to want to come see our homelands."

- Survey respondent

"Capture the deep variety of all walks of life that have called Nome their home and patchwork a collage of all the historic ties that make Nome the diverse and friendly location that we live in. Our common thread is the helpfulness and spirit of volunteerism that keeps us moving forward."

- Survey respondent

LIST of SITES

The original list of historic sites had 89 locations and events identified in and around Nome. These were aggregated from the following resources:

- Nome Certified Local Government Application (City Inventory section), 2018
- Historic Buildings of Nome, Past, Present and Future by Gary Gillette, 2008
- Nome Coastal District Resource (Historic Resources section), 2003
- Study of Historic Nome by Kim Hunter, 1985

With the ideas generated from this public outreach work, the total locations and events currently identified (in Nome and the Seward Peninsula) now total 127, with 99 located in Nome. The current list should be considered a work in progress. It is attached as an addendum to this report.

CONCLUSION and NEXT STEPS

This historic preservation work has been the start of a conversation and an opportunity. The input generously provided by the community forms the backbone of the Phase 2 work to create the Historic Preservation Plan.

The next steps should continue using an inclusive process that honors all knowledge from Nome's diverse community and stakeholders.

Early early action steps identified by participants to celebrate the varied and interesting history of Nome and its people, include usage of Native place names in signage, updating the City logo, creation of an updated walking tour, creation a video, and installation of interpretive signage.

"...You need to make sure that everyone who is interested has a seat at the table! Don't rush this process - take it slow and make sure all voices are heard. Lots of organizations in town have a lot of documented information about Nome and the surrounding area that could be utilized..."

- Survey respondent

Nome Historic Properties
October 15, 2019
* Work in Progress

Item A.

Name/Event	City	Seward Peninsula	National Register	Military	Alaska Native	Gold/Gold Rush	Transportation	Land & Nature	Religious	Russia Relationship	Civil and Labor Rights	Exploration
Abenson flight through Nome							x					
AFN and ANCSA influence changing economic landscape of the region	x	x			x							
Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945 - Nome's role	x				x							
Alaska Gold Powerhouse	x					x						
Alaska Telephone & Telegraph Company	x					x						
Alaska Territorial Guard - Major Marvin "Muktuk" Marston statue	x	x		x								
Allan, Scotty House	x						x					
Amundsen, Roald Bust	x						x	x				
Anderson, Edward House	x										x	
Anvil Creek Gold Discovery Site	x		x			x						
Archeological discovery - Inupiat houses (2) /trash midden dated AD 1700 was unearthed 2005 & 2006 during port construction	x				x							
Bard, William H. House	x											
Barger/Carrighar/Heyolt House	x											
Belmont Point Cemetery	x											
Berger, Jacob House	x		x			x						
Beringia – Bering Land Bridge	x	x						x				
Blackjack, Ada	x				x							x
Braum, Captain John "Doll house"	x											
Brown House	x											
Bureau of Indian Affairs Unalakleet School		x	x		x							
CAA/FAA Housing				x								
Cape Nome Mining District Discover Sites	x		x			x						
Cape Nome Roadhouse		x					x					
Cape Nome villages												
Council City and Solomon River Railroad		x	x			x	x					
Cowden, Chauncey G. House	x											
Daly, Alfred J. /Bockman, Helen House	x											
Detention Hospital for the Insane / Bureau of Indian Affairs	x				x							
Discovery Saloon	x		x			x						
Distant Early Warning, or DEW line/Alice Mountain	x	x		x						x		
Ditch lines	x	x				x						
Doolittle, Jimmy Home	x		x	x								
Dream Theatre	x	x			x						x	
Dredge 5 and 6						x						

Nome Historic Properties
October 15, 2019
* Work in Progress

Item A.

Name/Event	City	Seward Peninsula	National Register	Military	Alaska Native	Gold/Gold Rush	Transportation	Land & Nature	Religious	Russia Relationship	Civil and Labor Rights	Exploration
Dunn/Bjorstad/Gelzer House	x											
Episcopal Church Rectory	x								x			
Eric Lindbloom Placer Claim	x		x			x						
Esther Birdsall Darling House/Scott House	x											
Ezukameow, Nick House	x											
Fairhaven Ditch		x	x			x						
First Torah in Alaska came to Nome	x								x			
Fish Camps	x	x			x							
Fort St. Michael		x	x	x		x						
Friendship Flight - Alaska:Siberia										x		
Ft Davis Guardhouse / Nome Nugget	x			x								
Galleher home	x											
Gambell Sites		x	x		x							
Glacier Creek Road (original)		x				x						
Gold strike site						x					x	
Hammon Consolidated Gold Fields - Keystone Drill	x					x						
Hammon Consolidated Gold Fields Bridge	x					x						
Hammon Consolidated Gold Fields Complex	x					x						
Hammon Consolidated Gold Fields Housing	x					x						
Historical trauma and colonization of indigenous people	x	x			x							
Iditarod Trail	x						x					
Iyatayet Site		x	x		x							
Kelliher, Arthur House	x											
King Island community - relocation to Nome & original site in Nome	x				x							
Kittilsen/Halla/Hoop House	x											
Labor movement in Alaska started in Nome						x					x	
Last shot in the civil war fired off Diomode		x		x								
Lavinia Wallace Young Center	x											
Lee, Richard O.House	x											
Lend Lease Program	x	x		x						x		
Lighterage Building	x											
Lindbergh flight through Nome - 1931 flight to the "Orient"							x					
Little Creek Railroad Station	x						x					
Little Sisters of Jesus - religious order	x								x			
Lomen Commercial Company Office / A.F. Guinan	x	x				x						

Nome Historic Properties
October 15, 2019
* Work in Progress

Item A.

Name/Event	City	Seward Peninsula	National Register	Military	Alaska Native	Gold/Gold Rush	Transportation	Land & Nature	Religious	Russia Relationship	Civil and Labor Rights	Exploration
Lomen Commercial Company Warehouse	x					x						
Lomen, G.J., Home	x					x						
Marks Air Force Base (formerly Marks Air Field)	x			x								
Maynard-McDougall Memorial Hospital	x											
McGivney, John/Walsh, Michael House	x											
McLain, Carrie House	x											
Methodist Rectory	x								x			
Milroy/Baldwin House	x											
Mirow Air Service and owner Hans Mirow							x					
Moze, B.B. House	x											
Munz Airfield	x			x			x					
Nerland Home	x											
Nicholi, Eli House	x											
Nolan House	x											
Nome Beach Site	x											
Nome Post Office	x											
Nome Skin Sewer Sewers Association	x				x							
Norge Storage Site		x	x				x					x
Northwest Passage Travel							x					x
Nurse's Residence	x											
Old Federal Buiding	x											
Old mining equipment on the seawall						x						
Old Nome Red Light District	x											
Old Railroad Warehouse	x						x					
Old Red Hangar at Icy View	x						x					
Old St. Joseph's Catholic Church	x		x			x			x			
Original Town Marker	x					x						
Ottosen, Andrew Home	x											
Outdoor community/town square gather space	x											
Pilgrim Hot Springs - Kruzgamepa		x	x	x	x	x						
Pioneer Mining Company Safe	x					x						
Quonset Huts	x			x								
Railway roundhouse	x						x					
Reindeer and Reindeer herding	x	x			x							
Rowe, William J. Building	x											

Nome Historic Properties
October 15, 2019
* Work in Progress

Item A.

Name/Event	City	Seward Peninsula	National Register	Military	Alaska Native	Gold/Gold Rush	Transportation	Land & Nature	Religious	Russia Relationship	Civil and Labor Rights	Exploration
Schenck Adams, Alberta (and Dream Theatre)	x				x						x	
Seawall	x											
Seppala, Leonhard House	x						x					
Serum Run							X					
Sinrock Mary	x	x			x							
Sitnasauḡmiut Qunuwit (Cemetery)	x				x							
Snow Creek Placer Claim #1		X	X			x						
Solomon Roadhouse		x	x			x						
St. Michael Redoubt Site		x	x							x		
Stevenson/Orton House	x					x						
Swanberg Dredge	X		x			x						
Swanberg Home	x					x						
Teller Mission Orphanage		x	x		x							
Tesack, Johnny Cottage	x											
Trail behind Icy View to show what land looks like after mining						x		x				
Trails behind Windmill Hill, around King Mt, Monument Trail, Corduroy Hwy, Solomon, Grand Central River, Nuuk								x				
Transportation by boat history - skin boat, miners, whaling.	x						x					
Trengrove/O'Connor House	x											
U.S. Location Monument #1	x											
Umiak frames	x				x		x					
Wales Sites		X	X		x							
Warm storage warehouse	x											
Wild Goose Railroad (Nome Arctic Railway)	x	x				x	x					
Women (white) suffrage - voted in the 1 st election in Nome	x										x	
World War II Hospital at base of Anvil Mountain (part of Lend Lease)	x			x						x		
World War II-F Hangar	x			x								
World War II-T Hangar (part of Lend Lease Program)	x			x								
Wyatt Earp history - Wyatt Earp's house on the Dexter Bypass						x						

APPENDIX II

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE 76-10-1

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF NOME, ALASKA: PROVIDING FOR SAFEGUARD OF THE HERITAGE OF THE CITY BY PRESERVING ITS CULTURAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY: TO PROMOTE THE USE OF THE NOME HISTORIC DISTRICT FOR THE EDUCATION, PLEASURE AND WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS AND VISITORS OF THE CITY: AND TO FOSTER CIVIC BEAUTY.

SECTION 1. The establishment of the Nome Historical District which shall consist of all lots within the city limits of the City of Nome.

SECTION 2. Create an Historical Landmark Preservation Commission. There shall be nine (9) persons on the Commission appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council. Such membership is to be selected from citizens dedicated to the proposition that the historical and cultural foundations of the City should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the people of Nome.

SECTION 3. Power and duties of the Historical Landmark Preservation Commission. The Commission shall have the duties and be empowered to:

- a. Act in an advisory capacity to City Council in the identification of all structures and areas within the City that are of cultural, historical or geographical importance in the Heritage of the City or region.
- b. Recommend to the City Council that those structures and areas of significant importance be designated as historical landmarks.
- c. Develop and maintain a catalog of City landmarks and areas.

SECTION 4. It shall be mandatory for a property owner whose property is listed on the catalog of City landmarks and areas to submit to the Historical Landmark Preservation Commission proposed exterior plans before construction, alteration, moving or demolition of any structure in the Nome Historic District. It shall be unlawful to proceed with any construction, alteration, moving or demolition of any structure in the Nome Historic District without formal approval of the City Council.

Ordinance 76-10-1

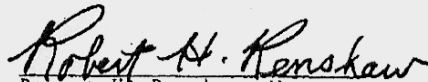
page 2

SECTION 5. If Council objects to the demolition or removal of an Historic Structure, Council may hold up demolition or removal for 14 days, in order for Council to make an attempt to salvage the structure in some agreeable manner.


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Nome, Alaska, that the Nome Historic District is hereby established for the education, pleasure and welfare of the citizens and visitors of the City of Nome, and to foster civic beauty.

Dated this 10th day of November 1975 at Nome, Alaska.

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA


Robert H. Renshaw, Mayor

Attest:


H. L. Hensley, City Clerk

APPENDIX III LIST OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES OUTSIDE NOME

List of Historic Properties Outside City of Nome, Alaska

[illegible]

**List of Historic Properties
City of Nome, Alaska
LEGEND**

MARCH 25, 20

Item A.

Identifier	Period of Significance	Context
A	10,000 BP - 5,000 BP	First Inhabitants
B	5,000 BP - 1741	First Inhabitants
C	1741 - 1867	Russian America
D	1867 - 1912	Gold Rush Era
E.	1912 - 1939	Post Gold Rush
F.	1941 - 1959	World War II and Cold War
G.	1959 - Present	Statehood, Earthquake & Oil

Property Types
1. Archaeological Sites
2. Mining Sites and Ruins;
3. Commercial Buildings
4. Residential - Single Family
5. Residential - Multi-Family
6. Civic Buildings
7. Religious and Social Buildings
8. Education Buildings
9. Transportation
10. Recreation
11. Military
12. Government
13. Medical
14. Structure

Architectural Style
a. Late Gothic Revival
b. Queen Anne
c. Prairie
d. Bungaloid
e. National Folk
e. Modern Movement
f. Commercial
g. Craftsman
h. No Designated Style
i. Industrial
j. Utilitarian
k. Not Applicable

National Register Status	
No	Yes
N	Y-1: Site
	Y-2: District
	Y-3: Individual
	Y-4: Multi-Property

APPENDIX IV LIST OF HISTORIC EVENTS OF NOME

Event	Period of Significance	Context
Abenson Flight Through Nome		
Ada Blackjack		
AFN and ANCSA Economic Influence of the Region		
Alaska - Siberia Friendship Flight		
Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945 - Nome's Role		
First Torah in Alaska Came to Nome		
Hans Mirow Air Service		
Historical Trauma and Colonization of Indigenous People		
Labor Movement In Alaska Began in Nome		
Last Shot in the Civil War Fired Off Diomede		
Lend Lease Program		
Lingverg Flight Through Nome		
Little Sisters of Jesus		
Mary Sinrock		
Northwest Passage Travel		
Reindeer Herding		
Relocation of King Island Community		
Women Suffrage		
Wyatt Erp in Nome		

APPENDIX V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Following is a selection of terms that relate to historic architecture and the principles and practice of historic preservation.

Adaptive Reuse – Refers to the recycling of an old building for use other than that for which it was originally constructed.

Arch – A curved construction usually spanning an opening or used for decorative purposes.

Asphalt shingles – A type of roofing material composed of layers of saturated felt, cloth, or paper, and coated with a tar or asphalt substance and granules.

Bay Window – A window or set of windows, which project out from a wall, forming an alcove or small space in a room.

Bracket – A supporting member for a projecting element or shelf, sometimes in the shape of an inverted “L” and sometimes as a solid piece or a triangular truss.

Building – A resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

Capital – The topmost member, usually decorated, of a column or pilaster.

Clapboards – Narrow, horizontal, overlapping wooden boards, usually thicker along the bottom edge, that form the outer skin of the walls of many wood frame houses. The exposed surface of the boards ranges from 4 to 6 inches in older buildings.

Column – A slender upright structure generally consisting of a cylindrical shaft, a base, and a capital.

Contributing Resource – A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the significance of a historic property.

Corbel – A projection or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height; anchored in a wall, story, column, or chimney; used to support an overhanging member above.

Cornice – The exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall.

Cross Gable – A building where there are two gable roof forms perpendicular to each other forming a cross in plan.

Divided Light Window – A window with the glass divided into small panes.

Dormer – A structure projecting from a sloping roof usually housing a window or ventilating louver.

Double Hung Window – A window having two vertically sliding sashes each closing a different part of the window.

Eaves – The lower edge of a sloping roof; that part of a roof of a building, which projects beyond the wall.

Eyebrow Dormer – A low dormer on the slope of a roof. It has no sides the roofing being carried over it in a low arch or wave line.

Façade – Front or principal face of a building. Any side of a building that faces a street or other open space.

False Front – A front wall, which extends beyond the sidewalls of a building to create a more imposing facade.

Fascia – A flat board with a vertical face that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof, or along the horizontal, or eaves sides of a pitched roof.

Fenestration – The arrangement and design of windows in a building.

Form – The overall shape of a structure.

Front Gable – A gabled roof form building where the front of the building is on the gable end.

Gable – The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Glazing – Fitting glass into windows and doors.

Head – The top horizontal member over a door or window opening.

Hip on Gable Roof – The end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip.

Hip Roof – A roof, which slopes upward from all four sides of a building, requiring a hip rafter at each corner.

Historic Context – information about historic trends and properties grouped by an important theme in the prehistory or history of a community, State, or the nation during a particular period of time.

Historic District – A significantly concentration of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Historic Integrity – the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic or prehistoric period.

Historic Property – a district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture at a national, State, or local level.

Historic Significance – the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of a community, State, or the nation.

In-Kind Replacement – To replace a feature of a building with materials of the same characteristics, such as material, texture, color, etc.

Inventory – a list of historic properties determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

Lap Siding – See “clapboards.”

Mass – The physical size and bulk of a structure.

National Register Criteria – the established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Non-contributing Resource – A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property.

Overhang – The projection of an upper story or roof beyond the story immediately below

Palladian Window – A window of large size divided by columns or piers resembling pilasters into three lights, the middle one of which is usually wider than the others and is sometimes arched.

Parapet – A low wall used along the edge of a roof.

Pediment – In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of the roof above the horizontal cornice often filled with sculpture. In later work, a surface used ornamentally over doors or windows, usually triangular but may be curved.

Pilaster – A support treated architecturally as a column, with a base, shaft, and capital that is attached to a wall surface.

Property Type – a grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

Pyramidal Roof – A roof hipped equally on all sides so as to have a pyramidal form.

Rafter – Any of the beams that slope from the ridge of a roof to the eaves and serve to support the roof.

Rake – A board or molding along the sloping edge of a gable.

Return – The continuation of a molding, projection, member, or cornice in a different direction usually at a right angle.

Roof Crest – A wall or decorative element along the ridge of a roof.

Rose Window – A large circular medieval window containing tracery disposed in a radial manner.

Shape – The general outline of a building or its façade.

Shed Dormer – A dormer whose eave line is parallel to the eave line of the main roof instead of being gabled.

Shed Roof – A roof slope having only one sloping plane.

Side Gable – A gabled roof form building where the front of the building is on the side.

Siding – The narrow horizontal or vertical wood boards that form the outer face of the walls in a traditional wood frame house. The term is also more loosely used to describe any material that can be applied to the outside of a building as a finish.

Sill – The lowest horizontal member in a frame or opening for a window or door.

Soffit – The underside of a structural part, as of a beam, arch, or rafter tails.

Stile – A vertical piece in a panel or frame, as of a door or window.

Streetscape – The character of the street, or how elements of the street form a cohesive environment.

Tower – A building characterized by its relatively great height.

Transom – A window located above a door or window.

Turret – A diminutive tower characteristically corbelled from a corner.

Vernacular Architecture – A mode of building based on regional forms and materials.

Window Parts – The moving units of a window are known as sashes and move within the fixed frame. The sash may consist of one large pane of glass or may be subdivided into smaller panes by thin members called muntins or glazing bars. Sometimes larger window divisions called mullions are used.

APPENDIX VI

REFERENCES, REPOSITORIES & RESOURCES

References

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS)

2021 AHRS List for Nome, Alaska, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage

Antonson, Joan M. and William S. Hanable

1994 Alaska's Heritage, The Alaska Historical Society for The Alaska Historical Commission, Department of Education, State of Alaska.

Blumenson, John J.-G.

1977 Identifying American Architecture, American Association for State and Local History

Cole, Terrence and Jim Walsh, Editors

1984 Nome "City of the Golden Beaches", The Alaska Geographic, The Alaska Geographic Society.

Decker, Julie and Chris Chiei, Editors

2005 Quonset Hut, Metal Living for a Modern Age, Princeton Architectural Press

Engelhard, Michael

2021 Wheels of Fortune, True West Magazine

Gillette, Gary H. Architect

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1982 Nome Survey Project, Northwest Community College, Nome,
Alaska

Jones, Preston

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University of Alaska Press

Phillips-Chan, Amy, Dr.

2019 Images of America – Nome, Arcadia Publications

McAlester, Virginia and Lee

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National Park Service

1983 Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's
Standards and Guidelines, Department of the Interior

National Register Branch

1986 National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National
Register of Historic Places Forms, National Park Service,
Department of the Interior

National Register Branch

1991 National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National
Register Registration Form, National Park Service, Department of
the Interior

Repositories

Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University
of Alaska Fairbanks

Alaska State Library, Historical Collections, Juneau, Alaska

Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center, Library and Archives, Anchorage, Alaska

Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum, Nome, Alaska

City of Nome Assessor Files

Resources

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004
Phone: (202) 606-5803
Web: www.achp.gov

Alaska Office of History and Archeology
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1310
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3565
Phone: (907) 269-8721
Web: www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha

Alaska State Historic Preservation Office
Judith E. Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1310
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3565
Phone: (907) 269-8721
Web: www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
325 South Lumpkin Street
Founders Garden House
Athens, Georgia 30602
Phone: (706) 542-4731
Web: www.sed.uga.edu/pso/programs/napc/napc.htm

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
645 University Parkway
Natchitoches, LA 71457
Phone: (318) 356-7444

Web: www.ncptt.nps.gov

National Park Service Cultural Programs

Web: www.nps.gov/history/whatwedo.htm

National Register of Historic Places

Web: www.nps.gov/history/nr/index.htm

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20036-2117

Phone: (202) 588-6000

Web: www.preservationnation.org

Preserve America

Web: www.preserveamerica.gov

Preservation Action

National Building Museum

401 F Street, Room 324

Washington, DC 20001

Phone: (202) 637-7873

Web: www.preservationaction.org

Department of Transportation and Public Facilities



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

NORTHERN REGION
Design and Engineering Services

2301 Peger Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-5388
Main: 907-451-2200
Fax: 907-451-5126
TDD: 907-451-2363
dot.alaska.gov

In Reply Refer To:
Nome Center Creek Road Rehabilitation
State/Federal Project Numbers: NFHWY00397/0135003
No Historic Properties Adversely Affected

March 25, 2021

Ken Hughes, Chair
Alaska Certified Local Government
Nome Planning Commission
P.O. Box 281
Nome, AK 99762

Dear Mr. Hughes:

The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) has assumed the responsibilities of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) under 23 U.S.C. 327, and is proposing to rehabilitate Center Creek Road in Nome, Alaska. The proposed project area is legally described in Table 1 and shown on Figure 1.

Table 1. Project location

Township	Range	Section(s)	USGS Quad Map1:63,360	Meridian
011S	034W	11, 14, 23, 26	Nome C-1	Kateel River

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by DOT&PF pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated November 3, 2017, and executed by FHWA and DOT&PF.

Consultation for this project is being conducted in accordance with the 2017 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement... for the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Alaska*. The DOT&PF, acting as a Federal agency, finds no adverse effect on historic properties by the proposed project

pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(b), implementing regulations of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This submission provides documentation in support of this finding, as required at 36 CFR 800.11(e).

Project Description

The DOT&PF is proposing to rehabilitate Center Creek Road between Seppala Drive and Nome-Teller Road (see Figures 1-3). Project activities include:

- Realignment of Center Creek Road at the FAA/Doyle Road Intersection.
- Raise the road grade where needed to minimize aufeis¹ and snow drifting.
- Rehabilitate and pave the roadway surface.
- Repair roadway embankment in areas of distress and settlement.
- Install new signage.
- Improve drainage by installing and replacing culverts as needed (temporary diversions and/or half-width construction may be necessary for the larger diameter culverts).
- Relocate buried utilities (power and communication) where necessary.
- Additional ROW will be acquired at the southern end of the project to accommodate the new alignment (see Figure 2- bound in green).

Area of Potential Affect (APE)

The Project APE includes the entire Right-of-Way (ROW) of Seppala Drive (25 feet either side of the center line) between Center Creek Road and Cemetery Road; the entire ROW of Cemetery Road (25 feet either side of the centerline) to its intersection with Center Creek Road and; the entire ROW of Center Creek Road (25 feet each side of the center line) to its intersection with the Nome-Teller Road to the north. Please note that the Project APE is reduced in size as compared to the Preliminary APE. As the project details developed, it was determined that ROW acquisition was only necessary in the southern portion of the APE between Cemetery Road and Center Creek Road (see Figure 2). Therefore, with the exception of the southern portion of the project, the APE does not include first tier properties. Material sources for this project will be contractor-furnished; there are several commercial material sources available in Nome. The staging area is expected to be in the existing ROW along Center Creek Road. Raising of the road grade was found to not have potential visual effects to cultural resources and is reflected in the boundary of the APE.

Identification Efforts

A search of the Office of History and Archaeology's (OHA) Alaska Heritage Resources Survey-IBS (AHRs) database on April 6, 2020 and on March 18, 2021 indicated that there is one (1) AHRs site (NOM-00141, Seward Peninsula Railroad) within the Project APE. There is an additional AHRs site (NOM-00176, Nome Cemetery) that is outside the Project APE, but is included here because it is a cemetery and directly adjacent to the Project APE. The following sites are briefly described below.

¹ Aufeis is ice that forms in layers from success flows of ground water or on top rivers and streams during freezing temperatures. This ice builds up around and causes damage to the roads through ice damming, drainage blocking and flooding at spring breakup.

NOM-00141 Seward Peninsula Railroad- The railway was constructed in 1906. The railroad operated regularly until 1910. From 1911-1921 it was owned, leased and used by many different private entities. The Territory of Alaska purchased it in 1921 and it was a public tramway maintained by the Alaska Road Commission until the Nome-Taylor Road was built in the late 1950's. Most of the rails have been removed and salvaged from along the 70 mile route or destroyed by road construction and maintenance along or adjacent to the railway's location. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (Mack 2014) determined that the segment of the railroad within the boundary of the Native Allotment, which is several miles north of the Project APE, retains enough integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association to maintain significance under criteria A and B; SHPO concurred with that finding on 05/16/2014.

NOM-00176 Nome Cemetery- This AHRS polygon is a community cemetery with wooden and stone grave markers and some unmarked graves. Originally, portions of the cemetery were occupied by the remains of members of community groups such as: The American Legion, The Fraternal Order of Eagles, The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Alaska, The Loyal Order of Moose, and The Odd Fellows and the Pioneers of Alaska. As of 2018, the cemetery is under the stewardship of the City of Nome and has a caretaker assigned to the grounds. The cemetery was determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and SHPO concurred with that determination on 03/22/2012.

Additional Identification Efforts

A search of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining, Lands and Water Revised Statute (RS) 2477 database of public right-of-ways did not show any associated resources within the Project APE.

A review of the DOT&PF Northern Region Cultural Resources Library revealed that southern portion of the APE has had multiple cultural resource reconnaissance surveys (Carlson et al., 2011; Mobley and Mobley, 2009; Meinhardt et al., 2018). The presumed location of the Seward Peninsula Railroad Bed within Nome and areas to the north of the Project APE were surveyed by Buzzell and Gibson (1986) and Gibson (1984); the northern end of the APE was included in a survey by McMahan (1995); and Orth (1967) provided some additional information. The DOT&PF Archaeologist-Cultural Resource Specialist (PQI) believes that this is an adequate level of investigation for this project.

Finding of Effect *NOM-00141 Seward Peninsula Railroad-* This linear AHRS feature, intersects with the Project APE along the northern third of Center Creek Road, for approximately one mile. The railroad begins within the ROW on the western side of Center Creek Road, just north of the intersection with Foot Trail. The railroad continues north within the western ROW for approximately 0.39 miles, and then it crosses Center Creek Road and follows to the north in the eastern ROW for approximately 0.23 miles. The railroad crosses Center Creek Road again and then roughly follows the same alignment as the road for approximately 0.38 miles until it intersects the Nome-Teller Road and extends outside of the Project APE. The Seward Peninsula Railroad

DOE was based on intact portions of the railway on a Native Allotment located several miles away from the Project APE (see Mack 2014). Although the railroad as a whole, which is approximately 70 miles in length, was found to retain enough integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association to maintain significance under Criteria A and B; the portion within the Project APE lacks integrity. The railroad is not visible on satellite imagery within the Project APE. The exact origin point and where the railway ran through the project APE is speculative, since no sign of the railroad has been identified within the road ROW. It is likely that the rail bed is beneath the road and has been removed from the landscape by the construction and maintenance of the road. The ties and rails were likely removed at some point after the railway was abandoned. Activities associated with the construction and maintenance of Center Creek Road have affected the integrity of this approximately 1 mile-long segment of the railroad. Therefore, the DOT&PF Northern Region PQI finds that there are **no historic properties adversely affected** by the proposed Nome Center Creek Road Rehabilitation Project as presented.

Consultation Efforts

Comments were received regarding the April 10, 2020 consultation initiation letter from the SHPO office on April 30, 2020 (File No. 3131-1R FHWA/2020-00468). The SHPO indicated that they had no objections to the preliminary APE, however they suggested that it may be necessary to pursue further identification efforts, which may require more than a desktop review of existing literature. They also suggested that the City of Nome's Planning Commission be added to the Project's consulting parties list. No other comments were received from any of the other consulting parties. In addition to the Alaska SHPO the following identified potentially interested parties are being sent findings letters regarding this project: Bering Straits Native Corporation; City of Nome; City of Nome Planning Commission; King Island Native Corporation; King Island Native Community; Nome Eskimo Community; Nome Museum and Library Commission; and Sitnasuak Native Corporation

If you wish to comment on this finding, I can be reached at the address above, by telephone at 907-451-2227, or by e-mail at holly.mckinney@alaska.gov.

Sincerely,



Holly J. McKinney
Cultural Resource Specialist -Archaeologist (PQI)
State of Alaska DOT&PF, Northern Region

Enclosures:

Figure 1. Location, Vicinity and APE Map

Figure 2. Realignment Section Map.

Figure 3. Example of Road Rehabilitation and Realignment Cross-Sections.

References:

1986 Buzzell, R.G. and D. Gibson: Alaska Archaeological Survey Nome-Taylor Road: Cultural Resources Survey along Mile 21 to Mile 68, Seward Peninsula, Alaska. Report prepared by State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

2011 Carlson, E.S. et al.: Cultural Resources Survey of Nome Airport Runway Safety Area Expansion, Nome, Alaska. Report prepared by Northern Land Use Research for DOT&PF project number Z614160000.

1984 Gibson, D.E.: Cultural Resources Survey of the Nome-Taylor Road, Mile 13 to 21. Report prepared by the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

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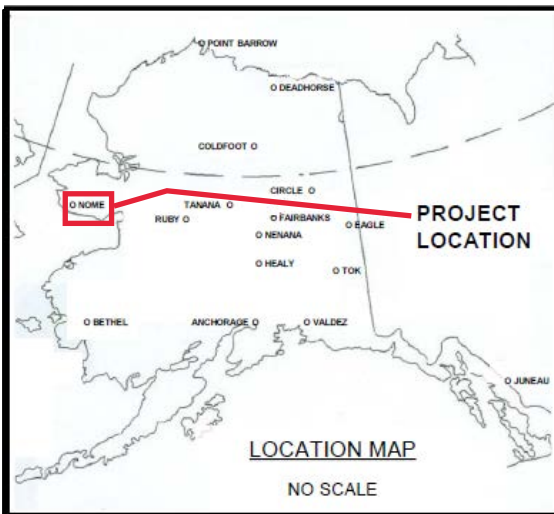
2018 Meinhardt, R.L., A. Ramirez, J. Lambin, and M. Daniels: 2017 Historic Structures Survey (HSSR) for the Nome Seppala Drive Rehabilitation Project, Located in Nome, Alaska. Report prepared by True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC for DOT&PF Project number Z620030000.

2010 Mobley C.M and C.O. Mobley: Nome Snake River Bridge Replacement. Report prepared by Mobley and Associates for DOT&PF Project number Z767450000.

1967 Orth, D.J.: Dictionary of Alaska Place Names. Geological Professional Paper No. 567, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington D.C.

Electronic cc w/ enclosures:

Melissa Jensen, DOT&PF Northern Region, Environmental Impact Analyst
Brett Nelson, DOT&PF Northern Region, Regional Environmental Manager
Christopher Johnston P.E., DOT&PF Northern Region, Project Manager
Kathy Price, DOT&PF, Statewide Cultural Resources Manager



Legend

--- = Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (APE)

—

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

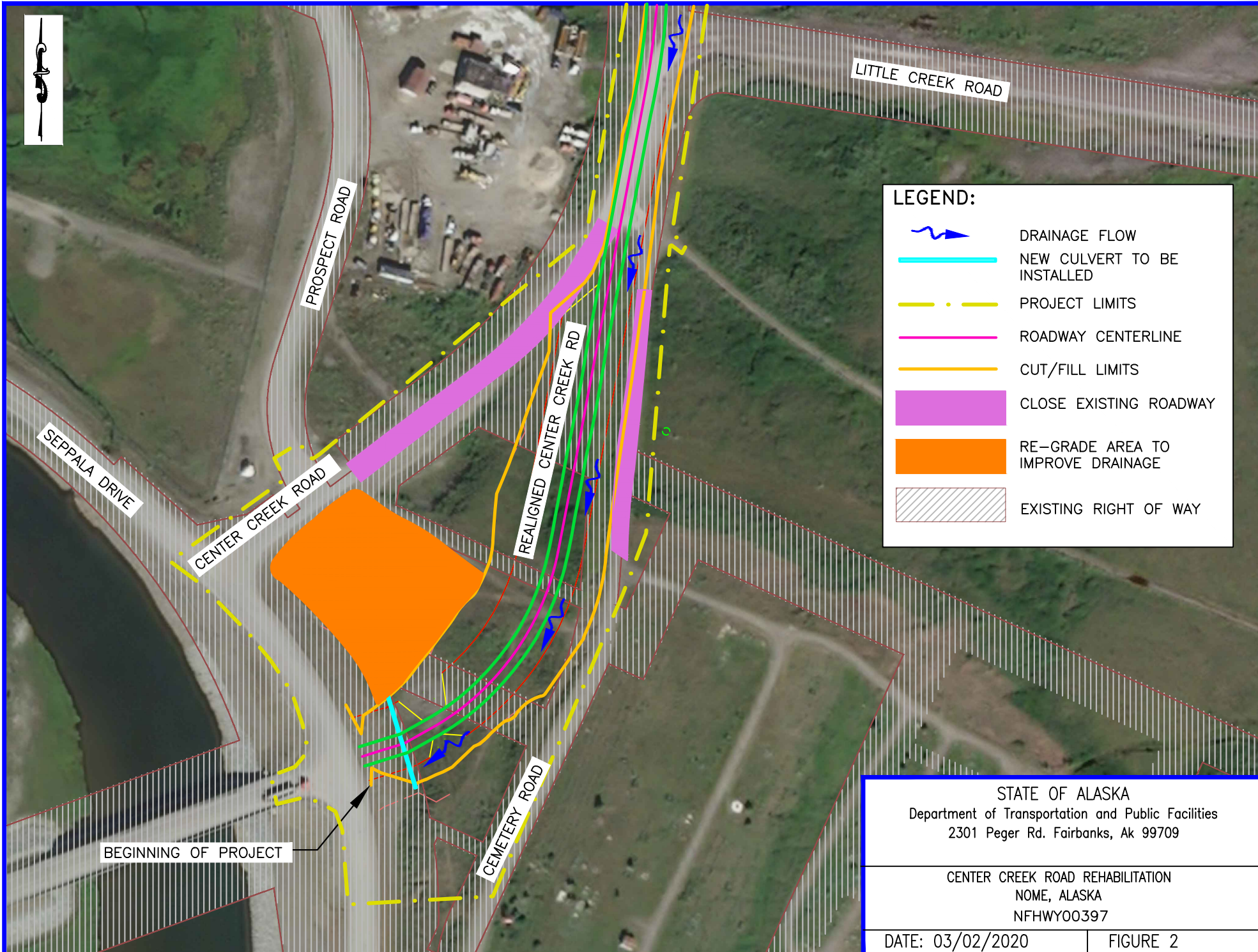
STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
2301 Peger Road Fairbanks, AK 99709

State/Federal Project Number(s): NFWY00397/Pending
Center Creek Road Rehabilitation
T.011S, R.034W, Secs.11, 14, 23 & 26
USGS: Nome C-1, Kateel River Meridian









DATE: April 2020

FIGURE 1

87



LEGEND:

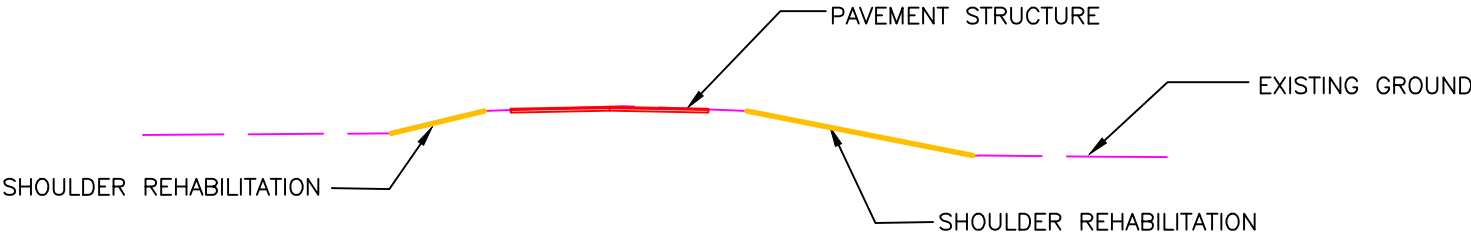
-  DRAINAGE FLOW
-  NEW CULVERT TO BE INSTALLED
-  PROJECT LIMITS
-  ROADWAY CENTERLINE
-  CUT/FILL LIMITS
-  CLOSE EXISTING ROADWAY
-  RE-GRADE AREA TO IMPROVE DRAINAGE
-  EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY

STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
2301 Peger Rd. Fairbanks, Ak 99709

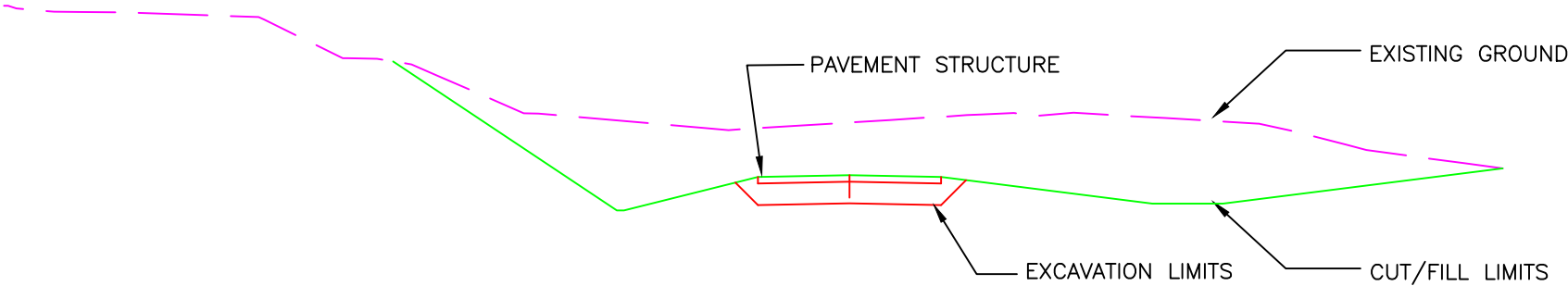
CENTER CREEK ROAD REHABILITATION
NOME, ALASKA
NFHWY00397

DATE: 03/02/2020

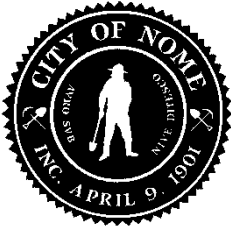
FIGURE 2



REHABILITATION
12+75 –136+79



REALIGNMENT
0+00–12+75

**City of Nome****P.O. Box 281, 102 Division Street****Nome, Alaska 99762****Phone (907) 443-6663****FAX (907) 443-5345 www.nomealaska.org**

Memo

To: Nome Planning Commission
From: Bryant Hammond, City Clerk
Date: April 2, 2021
RE: Community Garden Location

At their regular meeting of March 8, 2021, the Nome Common Council requested the Planning Commission begin a discussion on the potential location for a community garden. One suggestion from Council Member Brown was to evaluate City-owned land on the East End of town.

2020 BUILDING WORKSHEET

Item B.

NAMES	TAX ID	BLOCK	ADDRESS	AB	VA	AB
David Jones	001.241.50A	BLK 29B LOT 5A	209 W. 2ND AVE			
Floor left 2020						
Joyce/Blaine Galleher	001.241.51	BLK 29 LOT 18	208 W. 1ST AVE			
Floor Left 2020						
Jim West	001.221.44	BLK 91 LOT 19A	110 W 4THAVE			
Boarded up 2019 per acting city manager						
Seijiro Apollo Heck	001.161.47A	BLK 50B LOT 27B	305 E KINGS PLACE			
Boarded up and will be working on it to get to use as a garage						
Floy Gilder	198.2.428	BLK 10 LOT 49	709 OUT OF THE WAY			
Boarded up and structure in good condiion. Cleaned up the yard						
VACANT						
City of Nome	001.411.24	BLK 57 LOT 49	207 PROSPECT PLACE			
Was taken off list by city council 2019						
City of Nome	001.411.20	BLK 57 LOT 50	209 PROSPECT PLACE			
Was taken off list by city council 2019						
Jim West	001.281.01	BLK 27 LOT 14A	210 BERING STREET			
Vacant and used as storage						
James West Sr. Trust	001.161.42	BLK 50 LOT 22A	213 KING PLACE			
Vacant						
James West Sr. Trust	001.161.43	BLK 50 LOT 23A	402 MOORE WAY			
Vacant						
Paul/Betty Bell	001.291.08	BLK 53 LOT 1A	309 C STREET			
Vacant						
Neal/Jane Foster	001.231.09A	BLK 65 LOT 11	114 WARREN PLACE			
Vacant						
Dewey MS Green	001.301.22	BLK 61 LOT 8	400 W D STREET			
Has Demo permit but hasn't worked on it since 2019						

Abatement=AB

Abandoned=AD

Vacant=VA

2020 BUILDING WORKSHEET

Item B.

NAMES	TAX ID	BLOCK	ADDRESS	AB	AD	VA
Louis Green Sr.	001.111.31	BLK 71 LOT 7	710 E 4TH			
Vacant. Had fire in house						
hasn't worked on it boarded up						
Crowley	001.391.01	BLK 23 LOT 1A	709 LOMEN			
Vacant /Storage						
Josephine Bourdon	001.231.23	BLK 65 LOT 1	412 DIVISION ST.			
Vacant. Shed on property						
is in bad shape. House is						
used as storage						
Krier Investments	001.251.06A	BLK 29A LOT 2A	307 W 2ND AVE			
Vacant us as storage						
Duffy Halladay	001.291.12C	BLK 54 LOT 19A	311 W. D STREET			
Vacant						
Stacy/Josette Hansen	001.242.04	BLK B LOT 1	103 FEDERAL WAY			
Vacant/ building needs						
work						
Neal Foster	001.231.09A	BLK 65 LOT 10	116 WARREN PLACE			
Vacant/storage?						
JJ Alvanna or	001.241.19	BLK 30 LOT 10	211 W 3RD			
Albert & Helen Lee	001.241.32	BLK 30 LOT 10A	210 W 2ND AVE			
Shed between 2 lots not						
safe who is responsible						
Doug Doherty	001.231.38	BLK 65B LOT 6C	210 KINGS PLACE			
Has bld permit hasn't done						
any work. 2nd floor stairs						
are un safe						
Edith/Elliot Olanna	001.161.05	BLK 66 LOT 10A	209 E 4TH AVE			
Vacant						
Charles fagerstrom	001.281.02	BLK 27 LOT 12	405 W 2ND AVE			
Vacant/ would like to see The property demoed 9/1/2020						
it demoed						

Abatement=AB

Abandoned=AD

Vacant=VA

2020 BUILDING WORKSHEET

Item B.

NAMES	TAX ID	BLOCK	ADDRESS	AB	AD	VA
Fred Larsen Sr.	001.301.14	BLK 61 LOT 4	602 WARREN PLACE			
Yard is a nuisance and bld needs some repairs also had fire 9/17/2020						
Fred Larsen Sr.	001.301.14	BLK 61 LOT 4	603 W 4TH AVE			
This house had a fire not habitable no electric and w/s						
Eddie Tocktoo Estate	001.301.18	BLK 61 LOT 12	608 SEPPALA DRIVE			
Vacant						
Gladys West	001.242.10	BLK D LOT 9	100 LANES 208 FT STR.			
Old Pharmacy Bld. Vacant						
Windrow Sackett	001.242.23	BLK H LOT 8	237 FRT. STREET			
Old AC Building. Has 2	001.242.22	BLK H LOT 7	FRT STREET			
restuarants Golden China	001.242.22	BLK H LOT 6	FRT STREET			
Husky	001.242.22	BLK H LOT 5	241 FRT STREET			
Constance Madden	001.241.58	BLK 65 LOT PTN	Between 1st and 3rd			
Vacant						
Jim West Sr Trust	001.211.45	BLK 91 LOT 11A	100/106 W 4TH AVE			
Vacant used as storage Bld.						
is in bad shape, roofing on						
gas station needs to be removed west wall of station buckling out						
Jim West Jr	001.221.02	BLK 91 LOT 9A	103/105 W 5TH			
Jim West Jr	3 HUTS``		ON STEADMAN			
buildings aren't level, walls						
are buckling out gray&green						
qunasahut's on steadman						
Clark Pearson	001.052.08	BLK 12 LOT 7	813 1ST AVE			
Vacant Not level needs work						
Sitnasuak	001.131.20	BLK 33 LOT 29	700 E 1ST AVE			
Vacant						
Estate of Lillian Minix	001.141.21	BLK 14 LOT 10	100 CAMPBELL WAY			
Vacant used as storage						
NEC Pilot	001.151.34	BLK A LOT 3	105 E. 1ST AVE			
Vacant what to do with?						

Abatement=AB

Abandoned=AD

Vacant=VA

NAMES	TAX ID	BLOCK	ADDRESS	AB	AD	VA
Eda Keller	001.241.69	BLK 30 LOT 49A	102 W. 1ST AVE			
Qunsahut is open						
Judith Reed	001.161.36	BLK 50 LOT 15A	403 METTLER WAY			
Vacant						
Wes Pagel	198.2.393	BLK 7 LOT 7	501 OUT OF THE WAY			
Garage on property is close to collapsing						
Secretary of Veterans AFF	198.2.404	BLK 8 LOT 5	305 FORE & AFT			
Vacant might have sold						
Ledra Kenick	001.421.01	BLK 57 LOT 29	403 CEMETARY WAY			
Vacant/storage						
Jery Pushcar	001.141.22	BLK 14 LOT 11	416 E FRT STREET			
BLD. Behind his house is in need of repairs or demoed						
James Johnston	001.171.07	BLK 67 LOT 33A	509 STEADMAN ST.			
Vacant/ needs boarded up						
Hunter Bellamy	001.171.08	BLK 67 LOT 38	East tobuk alley			
vacant bld not level						
yard is a nuisance behind james Johnston building						
Randy Bruns	001.171.17		403 East Tobuk alley			
vacant , building is open						
needs a lot of work.						

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Bechtol Planning & Development

Memorandum

To: Nome Planning Commission (NPC)
Glenn Steckman, City Manager

From: Eileen R. Bechtol, City Planner, AICP

Date: April 6, 2021 NPC Meeting

Subject: City Planner Report

Nome Comprehensive Plan

The survey was emailed to the City officials, staff and contractors, Native Organizations, Nome Public Schools, and State/Federal Agencies on April 5, 2021. I suggest the survey be open until May 5, 2021.

The survey will be advertised in the Nome Nugget, City website and radio stations.

Paper copies will be provided upon request. Any other distributions suggestions?

Historic Preservation Plan (HPP)

The draft plan will be reviewed at the April 6, 2021 NPC meeting.

The plan will also be emailed to the City officials, staff and contractors, Native Organizations, Public Schools and State/Federal Agencies.

The plan will be advertised in the Nome Nugget, City website and radio stations.

Paper copies will be provided upon request. Any other distributions suggestions?

May Open House

If Covid permits, I recommend an Open House in mid-May at St. Joseph's with the goal of getting public concept. We could set up tables with highlights of the HPP and the Survey and have stations set up for public comments.

At the meeting on April 6, 2021, we could discuss and decide if the concept of an Open House would possibly work.

Building/Remodel Permit Summary

Updated: 0 Item B.

NAME	ADDRESS	MONTH	PERMIT #	ISSUE DATE	BUILDING PERMIT		REMODEL PERMIT		TOTAL
					VALUE	FEE	VALUE	FEE	TOTAL
		JANUARY							
Tri-M Terry Michels	606 East I		21-01R	1/27/2021			\$30,000.00	\$441.75	\$441.75
		FEBRUARY							
Greg Smith	604 W 2nd		21-02R	2/24/2021			\$6,750.00	\$135.05	\$135.05
Robert J Kauer	206 W Tobuk		21-03R	2/26/2021			\$10,000.00	\$181.25	\$181.25
		MARCH							
AK Wireless Network	1200 Satellite Dr		21-01B/05R	3/17/2021	\$200,000.00	\$1,553.75			\$1,553.75
AK Wireless Network	311 West 3rd		21-02B/06R	3/17/2021	\$200,000.00	\$1,553.75			\$1,553.75
Hai Nguyen	502 E 3rd		21-07R	3/30/2021			\$5,000.00	\$111.25	\$111.25
		APRIL							
Total: 6									\$3,976.80
		MAY							

Item B.
4/02/21

4/02/21

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